HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 302- BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
25 Dec.	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates 1—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,268
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia
28th ,,	ALIPORE ..	Straits, China & Japan
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	NALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	29 Dec.	30 ,,
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU.	6785	15 Jan.	30 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHA

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Heinan Maru ..	13th Dec.	28th Dec.
Hankow Maru ..	14th ,,	29th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	18th ,,	30th ,,
Tacoma Maru ..	26th ,,	8th Jan.
Shunko Maru ..	27th ,,	10th ,,
Uga Maru	4th Jan.	17th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Ishikari Maru ..	14th ,,	25th ,,
Indus Maru ..	25th ,,	5th Feb.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22937.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926. 22nd Dec.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
22nd ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
24th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
25th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
27th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Fracag may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad		Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Kerachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund	F 43,777,341
	£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Acting Agent.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET - - - - BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Amichand Govanji
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. BILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)
ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.
Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.
AGENTS WANTED
For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 39, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Managers—Bombay

Get Your XMAS PRESENTS for nothing

"Imperial Specials"

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

An Illustrated Catalogue of "IMPERIAL SPECIALS" PRESENTS will be sent post free on application to P. O. Box 601, Calcutta.

Special Holiday Offer

Until the 31st January, 1927, all COUPONS and RED SEALS packed with "**IMPERIAL SPECIALS**" Cigarettes manufactured by the ARCADIAN TOBACCO Co. Ltd., will have

DOUBLE VALUE

For PRESENTS, send only half the numbers appearing in the leaflet packed in each tin of "Imperial Specials" Cigarettes. For odd numbers send the nearest even number of COUPONS or RED SEALS. For instance 12 COUPONS or RED SEALS will be accepted for one Eversharp Pencil instead of 25, until 31st January, 1927.

For CASH, each COUPON or RED SEAL will be redeemed at FOUR ANNAS. They are accepted at this value towards purchases at the following shops :—

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD. CALCUTTA & MADRAS. SPENCER & CO., LTD, MADRAS & SECUNDERABAD

also in payment of seats in any of Madan's Cinemas.

DON'T DELAY

Send Your Coupons and Packet Fronts to P. O. BOX 601, CALCUTTA.

TO-DAY.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—DISTRIBUTORS on decent commission in every town, India, Burma and Ceylon. For Particulars Apply to:—K. G. MURTHY, P. O. Masulipatam, (S. India).
A R1341

WANTED—CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, AGENTS OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, etc. For employment. For terms send anna stamp EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana.
A R1334

SALARY Rs. 75-250 p.m. in 30 days.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn BY POST an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Ask for prospectus, HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
A 27405

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Mowbray Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPORTS

FREE—EXCELLENT RACE TIP and SYSTEM for racing season. Ask particulars. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI; Gandhi Pole, NADIAD.
S R1347

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GUARANTEE EARN RS. 33 spare time easily by our "CONTRACT COUPON." Price Rs. 10, all orders with remittance received up to 31st December will get free New Year's present of "CALENDAR CLOCK." Agent GERMAN INTERNATIONAL FINANCE TRADING CORPORATION, Post Box 11204, Entally CALCUTTA.
T 27859

THREE BEST TWILL SHIRTS for Rs. 6 postage free. M. C. KARIM & Co., Parktown, Madras.
T R1237

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No, 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "MOJI MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th December 1926, from Japan via Shanghai, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in "doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericsen and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th December, 1926, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 2-0 p.m. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 30th June, 1926.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of whom who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Sheth Narandas Lalji as a Director of this Company.
5. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December, 1926, to 5th January, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
VALABHDAS DAYAL & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 18th December, 1926.
27861

B. B. & C. I RY CO.

NOTICE.

CHISTMAS TRAFFIC, 1926.

THIS Railway will run additional trains as follows:—

COLABA to AHMEDABAD—Thursday 23rd December, departure 7-55 p.m. from Colaba halting at mail stopping stations. (This train will NOT stop at Grant Road). A Dining Car will be attached as far as Bulsar.

COLABA TO SURAT.—THURSDAY, 23rd December, departure 9-35 p.m. from Colaba stopping at all stations north of Virar except Kelva Road.

SURAT TO COLABA:—SUNDAY, 2nd January, 1927, departure Surat 1 p.m. halting at important stations and 8-40 p.m. halting at same stations as 8 Up Passenger.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the Undersigned's Office.

H. P. BALL,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office.
Bombay, 17th December, 1926.
27852

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "TOKUSHIMA MARU" are hereby informed for the steamer's arrival on the 18th December, 1926, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericsen and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between Messrs. GOVINDJI DHARAMSEY, MOORARJI DHARAMSEY and DAMODAR DEVIDAS carrying on business as Cloth Merchants at Gadial Gully, Mooljee Jaitha Cloth Market, under the style or firm of Messrs. Morarji Govindji has been DISSOLVED as from the 15th December, instant so far as concerns the said Mr. DAMODAR DEVIDAS, who retires from the said firm. All debts due and owing by the said late Firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Messrs. GOVINDJI DHARAMSEY and MOORARJI DHARAMSEY, who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership under the same style or firm of Messrs. Moorarji Govindji.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1926.

DALLAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Govindji Dharamsey and Morarji Dharamsey.
27808

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2091 of 1926.

RAGHUNATH HARSHET SHETE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a a Merchant, residing at Delisle Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Bai SUKHANBAI ADAMJI PIRBHOY, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing near French Bridge, Chowpatty, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

Bai SUKHANBAI ADAMJI PIRBHOY,

The defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed a Suit against you for an Order to forthwith demolish and remove all encroachments on the plaintiff's land and in particular the wall, the steps, the drains, the inspection chambers, shutters and roof mentioned in the plaint so far as they encroach upon and occupy the plaintiff's land and that you and your servants and agents may be restrained by an Order and injunction from erecting any structures over or underneath the plaintiff's land or otherwise trespassing upon and interfering with the plaintiff's land and for an Order that in addition to the reliefs mentioned above you do pay to the Plaintiff Rs. 2,000 by way of damages and for costs AND PLEASE ALSO TAKE NOTICE that this Honourable Court has fixed the 7th day of February, 1927 for the hearing of the above suit.

Dated this 20th day of December 1926.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27856

N THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 4421 of 1923.

ADVOCATE GENERAL OF BOMBAY. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

YENKANNA ELLAPPA BALARAM & Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 2nd day of October, 1925, Mr. N. H. MOOS, the Receiver appointed in the above suit hereby invites sealed private offers for the purchase of the immoveable property hereunder described to reach him at his office at Alice Building, Hornby Road, by FRIDAY, the 21st day of January, 1927. The covers containing the said offers must be securely sealed and superscribed with the number and the title of the suit above-mentioned and the words "sealed offer for the purchase of immoveable property, situate at Kamatipura Bazar Road." Full particulars concerning the said property may be had on inquiry at the Receiver's Office.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at 10th Kamatipra Lane, within the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 399-5 square yards or thereabouts including the 67-5 square yards recently purchased by Government and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4996, New No. 11200, Old Survey No. 2861, New Survey No. 6362, Cadastral Survey No. 455 of Byculla Division and being Municipal E Ward No. 980, Street Nos. 141 and 147.

27841

'REJUVENATOR'
An infallible REMEDY for mental and physical debility, restores vital powers, makes the old young and the weak strong and is invaluable to all brain workers.
MAXIMUM COURSE of TREATMENT:- 12 days (24 doses)
COST Rs. 5/- NET.
Medical Research Institute,
KAPURTHALA (INDIA.)

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COMPLETE PLANT OF MOTOR MACHINERY AND OLD MOTOR CARS, ETC., EITHER IN ONE LOT OR SEPARATE LOTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator of The Motor Emporium Limited (in Liquidation) Messrs BENNETT & CO. will this day, TUESDAY, the 21st instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Sardar Nowrojee Vakil Road, Grant Road, opposite Shankarsett's Temple.

Complete plant of motor accessories consisting of electric motors, six lathes of different sizes, milling machines, drilling machines, circular and band saw machines, emory grinding machines, battery charging plant, blowers anvils, blacksmith shop and sundry other tools, three old motor cars, etc., either in one lot or separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

FURNITURE SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 26th INST. AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at Jaunati Terrace, Woodhouse Road, near Colaba station, valuable and artistic highly polished household furniture Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, old blackwood carved furniture, solid iron and brass beds, rich almyrahs, high class plateware, rich crockery and glassware, etc., etc.

The property of Q. Quintinha, Esq.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Manager, Messrs. Menesse and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 21st December 1926, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, opposite No. 2 Shed the following:—

China Clay, Iron, Twine, Cotton and Woollen piece-goods, Sheet and Window Glass; Motor Car-wheels; Hardware, Chemicals, Castings, 7 Cases Clocks (Meridian Watch Co.); 24-Kegs dry Colour, Petroleum Iron and Gld. Tubes; Toys, Telephone parts, Foot-Pumps; Brass piston pins, Wood; Medicine, 20 Cases Wine (Champagne); Beer; Crackers; Loose Sand and Old Iron, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

IMITATION—
in whatever form is the best proof of the REAL WORTH of the imitated article or service. We have been the pioneers in selling reliable wrist watches at very low prices. See the number that are following us now! But our Prices, our Quality, our Service are still hard to beat!

These Swiss 14 kt. real Gold Wrist Watches of Lever movement 15 jewels for Rs. 25 and 18 kt. for Rs. 30 with beautiful moire strap free!
3 years Guarantee.
Durable, Smart, Reliable.
WILSON WATCH COMPANY
Empire Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Send for Catalogue.

AMUSEMENTS

ANOTHER MAN GONE WRONG!
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"HOT WATER"

A cylonic Comedy of newlyweds and meddling relatives!
For the time of your life see this riotous picture.
"BEATING THE BOOK"
An exciting racing Drama
Starring
STEVE DONOGHUE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
PRICES 3/6, 3, 2/4, 1/8, 0/12, 0/6.
SEE IT ALL FOR YOURSELF
AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,
By Special Appointment
to
H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
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Established 1890

71, Esplanade Road, Near Currency Bank and Opposite Bombay Club, Fort.
Daily Consultations of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Royal London Moorfields' Ophthalmic Hospital and that of Mr. N. R. Dastoor, F. R. M. C., F. I. O. F. N. A. O. (London) who has just returned from England having gained highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics available in Great Britain.
rates are very moderate and our work prompt and accurate.
Please note our address carefully and do not mix us up with firms of similar name

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Dec. 18.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

Total in Sight	11,849,000	Bales
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	470,000	„
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply	39,000	„
American Cotton, Visible Supply	7,043,000	„
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	410,000	„
Total Sales	31,000	„
East Indian Cotton Sales	100	„
East Indian Cotton, Stock	5,000	„
East Indian Cotton, Forward	500	„
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	300	„
East Indian Cotton, Imports		
American Cotton Afloat	273,000	„
East Indian Cotton Afloat	2,000	„
Total Afloat	353,000	„
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	457,000	„

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Dec. 20

To-day both Linseed and Wheat markets ruled easy with general selling. There is no buying inducement at the moment except occasional short covering. The closing prices are as under:—

Linseed May Rs. 10/1/6.
Wheat January Rs. 7/11/3.
Wheat May Rs. 7/5/3.
Wheat White 70-30 Rs. 7/15/6.
Rapeseed Cawnpore March/May Rs. 10/5.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore March/May Rs. 11/4.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzarat March/May Rs. 11/4.
Gingellyseed White Rs. 14.
Poppyseed Rs. 16.
Castorseed Mar/May Rs. 10/13.
Cottonseed Dec/Jan Rs. 3/14/6.
Groundnuts Dec/Jan Rs. 11/7.
Mowraseed Rs. 7/6.
Myrabollams Jubbulpore Rs. 22.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH. (Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association). Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Bombay, Dec. 20.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb.	
Textile	„	0 11 3
Century	„	0 10 9
Jacob	„	0 10 6
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 3
Elphinstone	„	0 10 3
Apollo	„	0 10 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 13 9
Century 6404-8705	„	0 14 6
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 3
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 14 6
Phoenix	„	0 14 0
Pabaney (Pnoolmala)	„	0 13 9
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0 13 9
Kalamardan	„	0 13 9
Daud Sahib	„	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303.		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 13 3
Hindustan Mil.	„	0 14 6
Devid Mill	„	0 14 6
Apollo	„	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finaly	„	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	„	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	013 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 6
Century (Bugle)	„	0 13 0
Appollo (Pyala)	„	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 13 0
Sakuntala	„	0 13 0
Sundari Brand	„	0 13 0
Globe	„	0 12 6
Rachael	„	0 12 6
Palkhi	„	0 13 0
Maher	„	0 13 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 13 0
Textile	„	0 13 0
Century	„	0 13 0
Maher	„	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 6
Mun Mill	„	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 13 0
Century	„	0 14 6
Jacob	„	0 14 0
Mun Mill	„	0 14 6
1386 Tata	„	2 12 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	„	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	„	5 8 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	„	7 5 0
Hindustan	„	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 10 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 6
Textile	„	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 3 0
777 Crescent	„	2 2 0
Appollo David	„	2 2 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 0
Great	„	1 0 6
Phoenix	„	1 1 6
Kohinoor	„	1 1 6
Tata	„	1 1 0
CHADRA Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	„	0 14 0
Mahel	„	0 14 0

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 85,00,000	„ 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

MONEY MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

E. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 .5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 13/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 832.
Bank's buying M/st D A Frcs. 932.
Bank's buying D O Frcs. 917.
JAPAN
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 1/4.
Bank's buying D/st D P Rs. 132 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 134 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 279.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4 85 3/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 120.95.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25. 15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 108.00.
London—Berlin Marks. 20.40.
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

3 months 4 1/16.
6 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1 to 1 1/4 per cent.
3 months 2 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Slightly steadier.
Imperial Bank rate 4 per cent.

DOUBLE OPTIONS PREMIUMS.

Broach April/May Delivery Rs. 23/8.
Broach July/Aug. Delivery Rs. 39.
Oomra Mar. Delivery, Rs. 16.
Bengal Mar. Delivery, Rs. 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93/4/0.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 89/13.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/6
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/13.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104.
Tone of Market:—Steady. Forward rates for 5 1/2 Rs. 78/12, 1945/55 Rs. 108/11.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Steady Market—Awaiting Ginning Report.

LOCAL:—Quiet but Steady

Private Cables and Reports.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables.—New York. May highest 12.72 (10-11 a.m.) lowest 12.65 (10-44 a.m.).

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool.

"Considerable buying orders awaiting decline in order to purchase. If next ginners approximately Fossick's Figure (15,550,000 bales), expect market to advance." Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s reports:—

In view of the near approach of the Christmas and New Year holidays, the foreign markets are likely to remain idle and we look for no serious change in prices, so that our market should remain steady despite the continued lack of interest in actual cotton. Commitments for shipment next month are fairly considierable and unless arrivals should suddenly increase or American prices decline, we can see no reason to look for any weakness in this market.

There is nothing fresh to report regarding the ready market.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

On Saturday the New York futures market moved within a narrow range of 7 points, may highest being quoted at 12.72 and lowest at 12.65. The market is awaiting the ginning report which will be issued to-day at Washington. The market ruled quiet but steady and prieels at the close showed an advance ff 3 to 17 points.

To-day's ginning report may prove one day's wonder and might induce some short covering if it turns out bullish as generally anticipated. In case if the report turns out a bullish one,, we are afraid on advancing market, it may induce some hedge selling and long liquidation. With this state of affairs, we do not advise to follow the advance any further and would like to sell on strong markets for a quick turn as in view of the Xmas Holidays, some urgent long liquidation is likely to follow.

Christmas and New Year Holidays. The Liverpool Cotton Market will be closed from 12-30 p.m. on 24th December to 11 a.m. on the 28th instant and again from 12-30 p.m. on the 31st December to 11 a.m. on the 3rd January 1927.

The New York Market is closed only on Saturday the 25th December and Saturday the 1st January 1927.

LOCAL MARKET.

In face of a small rise in New York our market to-day opened quiet with Broach April may being quoted at Rs. 244/8. Values remained without any change for a considerable time with a small business. However towards the close of the Marwari Bazar prices showed better tendency on some local buying.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Broach A./M.	244/8	244/12	244/8	244/12
Broach J./A.	250	250	249	249/8
Oomra D./J.	230/8	230/8	230	230/8
Oomra D./J.	230/8	230/8	230	230/8
Oomra May	232/8	233/8	232/8	233/8
Bengal D./J.	209	209/8	209	209/8
Bengal Mar.	204/8	204/8	204	204/8

SEWRI MARKET.

At Sewri the forward market opened unchanged for Broach April/May delivery at 244/12 and prices showed a better tendency on local jobbers buying. The ready demand appears little better but nothing like healthy.

Broach A/M. Opening 244/12 Highest 245/4 Lowest 244/12 Close 245/4.

Broach J/A. Opening 249/8 Highest 250 Lowest 249/8 Close 250.

Oomra D/J. Opening 230/8 Highest 231 Lowest 230/8 Close 231.

Oomra Mar. Opening 230, Close 230.

Oomra May Opening 233 Highest 233/8 Lowest 233 Close 233/8.

Bengal D/J Opening 209½ Highest 210/8 Lowest 209½ Close 210/8.

Bengal Mar. Opening 205 Highest 206 Lowest 205 Close 205/8.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, December 20.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st September 18—12—26	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	2,939	60,481	99,074
Central India	1 451	19,939	70,691
Barsi and Nagar	1,531	24,496	38,489
Hyderabad-Gaorani	190	4,733	12,165
Berar	5,418	80,455	89,250
Central Provinces	698	14,227	40,887
Total Oomras ..	12 227	2,04,331	3,50 556
Dholera	152	5,323	52,077
N.W. Provinces	271	28,212	1,01,778
Rajputana ..	56	7 167	23,747
S and Punjab ..	1 636	17,137	59,561
Broach	..	134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	293	10,895	11,735
Westerns-Northerns	5	7,178	6.287
Coccanada		395	1 471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,136	6,441
Persian	282	2,710	1,689
American	9,188	41,699	143
Egyptian and African ..	3	18,772	27 218
Jon illi, Burma & other sorts		7	352
Tota'	21,023	3,48,396	6,46,017

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In fu'l-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 16th Dec. Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Europe	718	62,013	1 11,507
Japan & China ..	1,400	94,980	1,77,302
Coast Ports ..		3,221	7,601
Up-country by Rail. ..		34,114	3,274
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		9,315	25 360
Total ..	2,118	2,04,436	3,25,044

1926/1927 CROP.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Bengal M-G F G	217/220
Bengal M-G Fine	223/225
Khandeish M G Fine	225/230
Madhia F G	222/228
Akola/Khamgaon F G	237/240
Amraoti M G F G	240/242
Dhamagaon M G Fine	242/245
Wardha/Nagpur	251/258
Sanavad	230/235
Jalna/Aurangabad	228/232
Barsi	228/232
Warangal	250
Purna	265
Punjab/American	261/67

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 20

Wheat	4,441 cwts.
Linseed	1,420 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	125 „
Gingellyseeds	1,488 „
Groundnuts	14,350 „
Castorseed	4,576 „
Rice	9,672 „
Myrabollams	37 „
Cottonseed	19,366 „
Mowraseed	411 „
Gram	2,708 „
Jocwar	2,617 „
Bajree	9,686 „
Coal	1,459 tons.

SILVER MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 20

To-day the Bombay silver market opened easy on unfavourable Shanghai reports. The market continued dull on some scattered selling. To-day being the last of the declaration of Double Option business for Magsar delivery there was some selling against "call" Purchase to square up the position. On the whole the market keeps very dull without any definite inclination Closing rates are as under:—

Silver Ready	Rs. 56 3 0
Silver Magsar	Rs. 56 1 0
Silver Posh	Rs. 56 2 0

Double option Premium:—
Posh delivery Rs. 1 14 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 20

To-day the gold market ruled very dull. Operators are not inclined to buy and on any selling prices are tending to go down. Closing prices remained as under:—

Bar Gold Ready	Rs. 21 8 0
Magsar delivery	Rs. 21 8 0
Posh. delivery	Rs. 21 8 9

Double Option Premiums
Posh Rs. 0 1 0
National Bank Rs. 21 12 6
Sovereigns ready Rs. 13 8 9

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

Broach April May	245
Broach July-August	250
Oomra Dec.-Jan.	2230
Oomra March	230
Oomra May	
Bengal Dec.-Jan.	209
Bengal March	205

READY QUOTATIONS.

	S.F.	S.F.	F.G.	F.G.F.
Bengal	234	227	219	211
Sindh Punjab	232	225	217	209
Rajputana	234	227	219	211
Oomra No. 3	236	231	226	
C. P. No. 1	251	246	241	
C. P. No. 2	244	239	234	
Kandesh	226	221	216	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bales.	Buyer—Description.	Rate.
200	Suzuke Co.—Berar	240
200	Suzuke Co.—Khandesh	235
300	A. Damodar and Co.—Bengal	233|237
100	A. Damodar and Co.—Arbi	242
200	Toyo Mankwa K—Berar	242
300	Ozohurin and Co.—Khandes	226|228
200	L. K. Vashanji—C. P. L.	252
100	L. K. Vashanji—Arbi	245
300	Mithabhai Nathoo—Bengal	231
200	Mithabhai Nathoo—Khandesh	230
100	K. Vishram and Co.—Kundwadi	236
100	H. Nenshi and Co—Dharangaon	242

TENDERS.

F.G. Bengal Dec./Jan. to-day nil. Total nil.
Oomra Fine Dec./Jan. to-day Bales 1,300. Total bales 2300.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

TATA IRONS RISE.

Bombay, Dec. 20

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened quiet with prices unchanged for mill shares. After fluctuating within a narrow range the markets closed rather dull.

Tata Iron shares (ordinary) opened at 67 and soon improved to Rs. 71/- but the market soon became nervous on rumours and sharply declined to Rs. 65/. At this level reports were received that the judgment was in favour of the company and prices registered a smart rise of Rs. 7/ on broad buying and shorts covering. Defferds also followed the same cause and after opening at Rs. 200/ advanced to 211/4 but droped nearly Rs. 20/ but prices rallied on favourable news and closed firm at Rs. 211/4 Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 891/4 and after declining Rs. 3/ improved and closed at Rs. 891/4. Fazal opened at Rs. 867/8 and after declining to 863/12 hardened to 866/4.

At the opening Tata Hydros were easy, but soon became favourite and closed firm at Rs. 1030/. Trams shares ruled steady with a good demand.

The following are to-days closing quotations:—

	Paid up	Last Div.	Quotations Rs.	a.
LOCAL BANKS				
Bank of India ..	50	1-2	77	
Baroda	50	4	86	8
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67	XD
Central	25	1-4	31	4
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	85	
Imperial	500	40	1550	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	395	
Union	5	0 4 0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	21	4
Central India Mining ..	10	1-2Y	30	4
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	135	
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	130	
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	35)	
Punjab Cement O ..	10	..	7	2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	51	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	149	
Central Province ..	700	70 p.c.	113	8
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5 pc.	95	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	8
Pachora Jammsi ..	100	5 p.c.	92	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	149	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	600	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	79	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O. ..	250	..	190	
Bombay Steam Navigation P. ..	350	..	240	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		12	13
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80	8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	778	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	102)	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	142	8
Bombay Tramways P. ..	50	3-8	67	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1,083	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	1025	
Tata power O. ..	1,000	..	615	
Tata power P. ..	1,000	..	815	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			465	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Port	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1,000	
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India ..	1,000	..	950	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	550	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	625	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	242	8
Madras United ..	250	15	480	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas	100	..	63	12
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	87	8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2100	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	126	8
Mysore	50	4	115	
New City of Bombay	100	10	125	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	298	12
Osmanshahi (100) ...	7	..	.60	
Pearl	250	12	492	8
Phoenix	100	10	390	
Premier	100	..	14	
Sasoon Cotton ..	100	..	17	
Sassoon Silk ..	500	..	550	
Sholapur	1,000	450	8075	
Simplex	260	..	140	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	30	
Standard	500	40	1400	
Swadeshi	100	18	496	4
Swan	100	..	152	8
Tata Mill O. 17	500	..	625	
Vishnu CottonO. ..	509	90	2410	
Vishnu P.	500	35	580	
Velapur Co. Ltd ..	76	..	15	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. ..	125	7-8	563	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New ..	00	3	167	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	48	
British Burma Petroleum ..	Sh.8	0-4-0	7	
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	190	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	387	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50	635	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	126	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100	..	84	8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	211	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	70	
Thacker	50	..	112	
Telephone	50	nil	36	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15	..	5	4
New India	25	1y	22	8
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1100	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	10
MILLS				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	400	
Alliance	100	....	30	
Apollo	50	..	8	12
Assur Virjee ..	6	..	2 8	
Berar Mangf. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.o.	5 8	
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	259	25	891	4
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	260	
Bradbury P. ..	250	7 p.c.	172	8
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	20y	385	
Central India O. ..	100	16	514	12
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	445	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land ..	100	..	135	
Coorla	100	..	145	
Crescent	100	4	162	8
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	250	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	660	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	1	6	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	213	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	125	
Elphinstons O. ..	100	..	36	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	866	4
Finlay	100	nil	125	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	600	
Globe	100	..	37	8
Gokak	100	5	111	4
Indoostan ..	1,000	125	1075	
Indian Blaching,	100	6	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1025	
Indore-malwa United	100	18-12	330	
Jamshed O. ..	250	..	67	8
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	95	
Kilachand	25	..	4	8
Kohinoor	500	..	1125	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	8500	
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	18	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	123	12
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS				
Ahmedabad			400	
Bombay Cotton			305	
Bombay Dyeing ..	891 4	891 4	888 12	891 4
Century				385
Central India			51	1
Colaba Land				135
Crescent				162 8
Edward Sassoon				125
Fazulbhoy	867 8	867 8	863 12	66 4
Finlay				125
Globe				37 8
Gokak				11 4
Indian Bleching				165
Indore Malwa				330
Kohinoor				1125
Madhowjee				128 12
Mathuradas				63 12
Meyer Sassoon				86 4
Mysore				115
New Great				29 12
Pearl	491 4	491 4	490	490
Pabany				215
Phoenix				390
Simplex				140
Swadeshi				495
Swan Mills			1 2	8
Tata Mills				125
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				242 8
Bombay Steam				1-8 12
Bundi Cdmeny				21 4
Central India Mining				10 4
Indian Cement				135
Katni Cdment ord.				130
Shivarajpur				51 8
Tram Co. Lrd.	142 8	143 12	142 8	14 2
Tata Hydro	1083 12	1090	1078 12	1091
Tata Iron & Steel ord. ..	67	72	65 8	70
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	200	211 4	192 8	211 4
Govt. Paper 3/8 per cent ..			78 10	6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			108	10

TO-DAY'S U. S. CENSUS BUREAU REPORT.

COTTON GINNED.

(THROUGH THE COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.)

New York, 20th Dec. 1926.

Cotton Ginned to 13th Dec., Bales..... 15,542,000

PREVIOUS BUREAU REPORTS.

Date	1926.	Condition.	Estimated Crop.	Ginned Bales.
2	July	75.4	15.635.000	
23	July	70.7	15.370.000	
6	August	69.8	15.621.000	47.749
21	August.	63.5	15.248.000	182.000
7	September	59.6	151.66.000	695.000
23	September	59.5	15.810.000	2.51.1000
8	October	61.3	16.627.000	5.639.000
25	October	....	17.454.000	8.722.000
8	November	....	17.918.000	11.200.000
2	November.	....	18.399.000	12.954.000
8	December	....	18.618.000	14.645.000

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Lecture on "Work Before Us," Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6.15 p.m. Mr. Jinnah will preside. (Speakers: Sir C. Setalvad, Messrs. Mody and Nariman).

WEDNESDAY, December 22.

Entertainment in aid of L. Wilson Hospital, Fund, St. Xavier's College, 5.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December, 25.

The s.s. Ranchi with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting Macedonia at Aden.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Saturday the 25th December, 1926, being the Christmas Day, will be a Post Office holiday.

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O., Ballard Pier and the town sub-offices including the Telegraph Branches of the combined offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with mails from London of 16th instant left Marseilles at 11.30 a.m. on the 18th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" arrived in London on Saturday, the 18th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 19th December, 1926, to 6 a.m. of 20th December, 1926:—Small-pox attacks nil, deaths nil; Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks nil, deaths nil; Influenza attacks all, deaths 1; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 77; Total Mortality this day last year 71.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Tuesday) from 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Mixed Gramophone Records; 7-0 to 8-0 p.m. English Gramophone Records; 9-30 to 10-30 p.m. Mixed Gramophone Records.

THE SARASWAT BRAHMIN SAMAJ.

A lecture on the Message of Swami Vivekanand to Young India by Swami Sharvanand of Shri Ramkrishna Mission, will be delivered in the Samaj Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m.

"THE WORK BEFORE US."

Under the auspices of the Indian National Party, a public meeting will be held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall Mayo Road, Fort, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside and Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad and Messrs. H. P. Mody and K. Natarajan will address the meeting on "The Work before Us."

"SOCIAL SERVICE."

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Branch of the Mahila Mandal (Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay), a lecture on "Social Service" will be delivered by Mr. P. G. Naik, life-worker of the Social Service League, to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Atichhatra-Niwas, Vile Parle. Mrs. Chandrabai Pardhi will preside.

SWAMI SARVANANDA.

His Holiness Swami Shivanandaji Maharaj, President of the Ramkrishna Mission, will arrive on Wednesday at the Victoria Terminus by the Madras Mail. The Swamiji will stay for a month at the Mission Ashram, Khar.

BYCULLA D. C. C.

The office of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be closed from Thursday, the 23rd December, 1926, to Monday, the 3rd January, 1927, (both days inclusive).

BOMBAY PROV. CON. COM.

The office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will remain closed from Thursday, the 23rd December, 1926, to 3rd (Monday) January, 1927, (both days inclusive).

BRILLIANT PARSI WEDDING.

The cosmopolitan nature of the components of Bombay population, Parsi hospitality, and the concord in which all the communities live despite rare outbursts which do not militate against the assumption of a settled Indian nationality so far as Bombay is concerned, were brilliantly evidenced on Sunday night. Inspite of the attractions elsewhere, a very large and distinguished gathering responded to the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mehta, the motor magnate of Bombay, who celebrated the wedding of his son and partner Mr. Manchershah popularly known as Mani Mehta. Their palatial building newly erected and tastefully furnished on Malabar Hill was decorated with lavish hands producing an effect with coloured lights and flowers which even in the millionaire circles of Bombay is not an everyday occurrence. The impressive ceremony of the marriage sacrament was performed by and in the presence of Sahmshul Ulema Dastur Dr. Peshotan Sanjana and Dasturji Garda. There were also present high priests from Bombay and Poona. A band discoursed appropriate music for guests at a magnificent banquet. The Parsis naturally preponderated but there were to be seen also Hindus and Musalmans, both Indian and Persian, and Christians in large numbers. In the central marble hall of the new mansion were displayed the numerous and princely gifts from the old friends and admirers of Mr. Homi Mehta whose generous nature and warm friendship are not confined to a limited circle of business friends. The police are to be congratulated on the perfection of the arrangement of parking the endless stream of care which lined nearly a mile of the roadside and must have cost them as much vigilance and supervision as a Government House function.

TATA STEEL CO.'S SCHEME.

SANCTIONED BY THE COURT.

SOUND BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

Judgment was delivered yesterday afternoon by Mr. Justice Crump at the High Court in the petition filed by Tata Steel Co., for sanction to its scheme regarding the arrears of dividends on 2nd preference shares.

His Lordship in the course of a lengthy judgment set out the facts and discussed the various objections raised by the opposing share-holders, Mr. Motishaw and Mr. Shamdasani. On the point of the validity of the proxies, his Lordship held that the stamps had been effectively cancelled and the proxies were, therefore, valid. After referring to the relation which subsisted between the Government of India and the Company in respect of the protection and bounty afforded to the company, his Lordship declared that he saw no reason to say that the scheme was such as would not be supported by a reasonable businessman. He, therefore, accorded sanction to the scheme.

THE GHOST TRAIN.

SOME REALLY GOOD ACTING.

The first performance of "The Ghost Train" by the Quaints attracted a large crowd to the Excelsior on Monday night. Hitherto we have known this clever company as humourists, but in this play we had the opportunity of seeing them in melodrama as polished actors. And "The Ghost Train" affords ample scope for really good acting. It is perhaps the most eerie play staged on the Bombay stage, and last night there were more than one fair spectators who clung to the arm of their escorts when the ghost train came along.

The opening scene is laid in the waiting room of a small station on the Taff Vale Railway. A party has been stranded owing to the foolishness of a silly ass who stuck his beastly head out of the dashed window, and having lost his rotten hat, was fool enough to pull the beastly chain. The party had alighted by mistake, and, having been informed that the next train would arrive on the following morning, were faced with the prspect of spending the night in a haunted station. "This" is too much for Joey the parrot who lays an egg and has perforce to change into Clara. As the mid-night hour approaches the benighted travellers under hair-raising experiences, so much so, that poor Miss Bourne entertains grave fears of Clara's contracting a cold, the egg's being addled, and all her trouble for nothing. But it was a touching scene. Mid-night draws very near, a strange girl makes her appearance, two other strangers follow, the ghost train arrives, and—. Finally the silly ass proves to be the cleverest of all and unravels what has been a perplexing mystery.

It was a story with an intriguing plot, very different from what one is accustomed to. With the exception of an introductory piece, music is totally absent.

This lays the burden of success upon good acting, and right well was it borne. There was no change of scene, but the representation of the train passing through the station was performed in a manner as astonishing as it was realistic.

The "spooky stuff", especially, savoured of the supernatural and one had virtually to gasp with relief when everything was explained. Miss Dorothy James, as the strange girl, was wonderful, while Mr. Salisbury acted the part of the silly ass in his inimitable style. His "I say! old bean!" was certainly very disconcerting. The play will be repeated to-night, and all those who have not seen it would be advised not to miss this opportunity of seeing a really first class show.

JAPANESE SPINNERS AND SHORT TIME.

MPRESSED BY LANCASHIRE EXAMPLE.

Osaka.—Japanese spinners are impressed by the decision of the British Federation of Master Cotton's Spinners' Association to abandon short-time. In view of recent suggestions here that they should adopt this policy, the paper "Asahi" commends Lancashire's example, and advises the Japanese spinners to heed the Economist Mr. Keyne's advice on this matter.—Reuter.

Monfalcone.—The liner Vulcania has been launched. She is of twenty-four thousand tons and has a speed of twenty knots. She will carry twenty-one hundred passengers and is intended for service with South America.—Reuter's Special.

DRUG DENS OF THE CITY.

EXCISE PEON GETS 21 STABS.

CULPRITS STILL ABSCONDING.

A case which resulted in an Excise peon receiving 21 stabs about his person is being investigated by the authorities at the Central Excise Station. For some time past, the Excise department has been keeping a sharp look-out for various dens in the city which are being used for the reception and gradual disposal of drugs, like cocaine opium and chandul. In the Dadar area and especially at the Arthur Road where isolated sheds and huts are found in plenty the operations of the gang have chiefly centred, helped partly by the wide nature of the locality and the difficulty of being rounded up.

The working bosses of the gang are two men who are now absconding viz. Chutan Khan and Bellakia Khan. For some time, the Excise cordon has been tightening around them, and on the 13th inst. in the early hours, these men were seen bringing a trunk from one of these sheds. Two Excise sepoys pounced on them to arrest them as they were making their way to the taxi but the two men whipped out their knives and flung the trunk on the sepoys amnd got into a taxi. One sepoy had already got into a taxi in the meanwhile and placed the driver under arrest, when the two men rushed into the taxi this sepoy attempted to arrest them. One of the "bosses" presumably Chulan stabbed this peon with a knife with a view to release his grasp with great daring the sepoy clung to his quarry and after receiving 21 wounds was compelled to release his hold—he was thrown out of the car which drove away. The driver was arrested by Inspector Gole the following day at Sankli Street. But the real culprits are yet at large. The trunk on being examined was found to contain about 100 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 10,000. A remand has been obtained from the 5th Presidency Magistrate at Dadar when the driver Mahomed Yacoob was placed up. Extradition proceedings are to be instituted against the absconding men. The case was under investigation for some time and it is surprising that the actual arrest was entrusted to sepoys without a superior officer being detailed for the work.

MISTAKING OPIUM FOR INK!

ACCUSED GETS 4 MONTHS.

Alla Ditta, a Rampuri was arrested by the Excise Department for being in possession of 9 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 750 and convicted and sentenced to 4 months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate. Proceeding along Falkland Road on the night of Sunday last, Excise peon Imamkhan saw the accused carrying a bundle on his head and walking past him. As the accused was not of the coolie class the peon's suspicions were roused, and on challenging the accused the parcel disclosed balls of opium. In answer to the Court, the accused, amused the Magistrate by saying that he had never seen opium before and thought it was ink as the Pathan who had asked him to take the stuff to a certain address had told him the stuff was really ink. Eventually he pleaded guilty and was sentenced as above.

ATTEMTED MURDER.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Mr. Khandallawalla, the presiding magistrate at Girgaum has committed one Shivram to the Sessions on a charge of attempted murder. The accused together with one Marathe did business as partners at Lamington Road as petty dealers. The prosecution case was that on the 16th September last in the early hours of the morning, the accused who was sleeping in the shop together with the complainant Marathe rose up quietly and proceeded to cut the throat of the complainant with a knife. He failed to carry out his alleged purpose of killing his partner and was stopped in the nick of time by an alarm being raised. Dispute as to partnership accounts resulted in the alleged action.

DEATH IN A MOSQUE.

A FATAL AFFRAY.

How a dispute in the precincts of the Jackeria Masjid ended in a free fight which resulted in the death of one Sultan Haji Ahmed was related to Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate at Bombay by Mr. DeCunha, police prosecutor. Evidence was led to show that on the 21st of November last, the accused Jagdul Masrafgul, a Pathan, went to the "Hamamkhana" which is situated in the precincts of the mosque, for the purpose of taking a bath. The deceased happened to be awaiting his turn before the accused, and made good his claim to the amenity. A dispute arose and the accused who was armed with a heavy metalled "lathi", belaboured the deceased who fell down covered with blood. He succumbed to his injuries in the G. T. Hospital. The case is proceeding.

DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

New York.—Greece has filed Davis Cup Challenge for 1927. This is the first time that she is competing and she has elected to play in the European Zone.—Reuter's Special.

Deposits of Dawsons Bank Limted with headquarters at Plapon increased last year by 19,99,000 rupees. Sterling deposits were £45,309.—A. P.

MR SHAMDASANI AGAIN

CHARGES AGAINST AUDITORS

MAGISTRATE ORDERS ISSUE OF NOTICES.

As a sequel to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order of discharging the notices against the Directors and some of the Officers of the Central Bank of India Ltd. obtained by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a shareholder of the Bank passed the other day on the ground that the balance sheets of the Bank were correct and were certified by two responsible and reputed Auditors, Mr. Shamdasani filed information before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday charging Mr. Hugh Golding Cooke a partner and Mr. David Leitch Stevens an Assistant of the firm of Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. Chartered Accountants and Auditors of the Bank and Mr. S. B. Billimoria of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., also Auditors of the Bank as follows:—

1. Under Section 197 of the Indian Penal Code with having on or about the 15th January 1926 at Bombay issued or signed a certificate required by Law to wit the Indian Companies Act 1913, to be given or signed at the foot of a balance sheet as at December 31, 1925 of the Central Bank of India Ltd. required by or for the purposes of the said Act, knowing or believing that such certificate is false in material points.

2. Under Sections 191 and 193 of the Indian Penal Code with having on the same date and at the same place made a statement (as per particulars set forth in para 7 of the application) which is false and which they and each of them either knew or believed to be false or did not believe to be true.

3. Under Section 199 of the I.P.C. with having on the same date and at the same place made or subscribed a declaration which any Court of Justice or any public servant or other person is bound or authorised by law to receive as evidence of a fact and therein made a statement (as per particulars set forth in para 7 of the application) which is false and which they and each of them either knew or believed to be false or did not believe to be true touching any point material to the object for which the declaration 282 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 with having on the same date and at the same placed wilfully made and or caused to be made a statement (as per particulars set forth in para 7) false in material particular knowing it to be false, in a report or a certificate required by or for the purpoess of the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1913.

The complainant in his information pointed out how the Central Bank of India Ltd. was required to publish a balance sheet showing all its properties, liabilities and all its book debts (good, bad and doubtful) every year, disclosing all the facts known with regard to the debts considered doubtful and bad and provision for such debts. The accused had in their capacity of representatives of the Auditors of the Company examined all the books of the Company and all material items and had certified the balance sheet to be true in a report published at the foot of the balance sheet of the company.

Mr. Shamdasani further alleged that Mr. Stevens who had figured as a witness in a case against the Central Bank of India had in the course of his evidence admitted that the bad or doubtful debts of the Bank to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs were omitted from the assets side of the Balance Sheet.

The complainant therefore charged the accused as above and prayed for process against them.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of notices returnable on January 20, 1917 against the accused.

GAYA SEVA ASRAM.

The Gaya Seva Asram started by Acharya Swami Pronobanandaji as a branch of the Bharat Seva-Asram Sangha has been meant for helping the pilgrims in all possible ways as well as to clear up corruptions from which many holy places suffer to-day. Sangha workers attend Railway Station, Dharmasalas and the temples and regularly look to the comforts of the pilgrims. Medical treatment is also administered to the patients at the Asram hospital.

The Sangha is on the look-out for purchasing a plot of land near by the Railway Station for erecting permanent houses for the Asram with a sum of twelve thousand rupees. But if this sum be not paid within a period of one month the land will be sold away to other people. We bring the whole affair under the knowledge of our countrymen. It is earnestly hoped that the generous public will come forward with funds to save the situation and pay up the sum within the limited time. All contributions should be sent addressed to Swami Bignanananda, General Secretary, Bharat Seva-Asram Sangha, 162, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

CHECKING LUGGAGE IN TRAINS.

DISCUSSION IN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The following subjects were discussed at the 27th meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on 9th December

ISSUE OF COUPON BOOKS.

With reference to this proposal, the Chairman advised the Committee that he had referred the matter to his Board of Directors but added that in view of the continued fall in the earnings of the Company during the current year and the unsatisfactory results obtained from other similar concessions already in force, he had no doubt that his Board would regard with disfavour any proposal which was calculated to entail a further loss of revenue.

PROVISION OF FANS.

As previously announced, this Railway cannot take any action for erecting fans in 3rd class carriages independently of other Railway Administrations.

(3) Sanitary arrangements in lavatories of third class carriages:—

The Chairman informed the Committee that since the above subject was last discussed, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji had inspected the latrines in some of the third class carriages of the latest design and had formed a favourable opinion as to their suitability. The faulty design complained of by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji had reference to the latrines in use in the older stock, which were not worth altering owing to the age of the vehicles concerned. The Chairman, however, advised the Committee that the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent was making arrangements for improving the sanitary condition of these latrines as the vehicles passed through the Shops.

As regards the question of water supply in the tanks of third class carriages, the General Traffic Manager explained at some length the facilities provided at principal stations along the line for filling these tanks. These facilities were accepted by the Committee as being adequate for the purpose.

Checking of 3rd class passengers' luggage in moving trains:—

The Chairman read out to the Committee the opinion of the Company's Solicitors establishing the legality of the procedure of recovering excess charge on the total amount of luggage, from passengers detected in possession of luggage in excess of the free allowance.

With regard to the other point as to the hardship caused to passengers by the weighment of their luggage in running trains, the Chairman put before the Committee the difficult position arising out of the necessity, on the one hand, of the Railway Company adopting effective measures to prevent unscrupulous persons from defrauding the Railway Co. of its fair dues and the desirability, on the other hand, of not disturbing the passenger en route.

Terminal charge on coal delivered in private sidings.

The Chairman notified the Committee that it was proposed to reinstate, with effect from 1st January 1927 the former terminal charge on coal delivered in private sidings, in addition to the siding charge now in force.

Opening of the Bassein Bridges.

The Chairman notified the Committee that in consultation with H. E. the Governor of Bombay, who had kindly consented to open the Bassein Bridges, Saturday the 22nd January 1927 had been fixed for the opening ceremony.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION AT PAREL.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, the opening ceremony of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, organised by the Parel High School for the Society's Schools and the boys and girls of the Municipal Schools in E. F. and G Wards, was performed by Mr. M. R. Jayakar on Friday the 17th inst. During the course of his speech Mr. Jayakar said that Arts and Crafts Exhibitions are the only departments where the individual intelligence finds its aptitude free from the trammels and the rules of the class room, the individual knows the pastime pleasures and we see children displaying skill such as can hardly be displayed by their parents. The graduates of the present day are not able to discover where exactly the tendencies of their intellect are to be directed. The small portrait carved on a grain in the Exhibition by the Pathare Prabhu Community is a sufficient proof of what wonderful ingenuity and skill the child's intellect can exhibit. The innermost recesses of the mind and the kind of endowment given by God can only be discernned in Exhibitions of this kind and Educational activities, if they are not to be one-sided, ought to include such organisations.

Mr. Donde then thanked the Chairman for the keen interest he showed in the Exhibition though indisposed in health and engrossed by the work of the imminent Congress Session and remarked that the school would always cherish the memory of the day.

Mr. Jayakar's donation of Rs. 30 to the prizes of the Exhibition was received amidst loud acclamations and the proceedings terminated.

Rome.—Agriculture Congress has lined about 74 miles which is claimed to be a record.—Reuter's Special.

Men and Matters.

The question of having women-jurors to assist in the administration of justice is very intriguing. So far juries in Bombay—we are not aware of other provinces—have not included the fair sex.

* * * * *

Temperamentally, woman would be quite in her element in the jury-box. Man is supposed to have a monopoly of logic and common-sense but the verdict of a jury, as every one familiar with the psychology of juries will agree, is not the result of a laborious process of close analytical reasoning, but partakes of the nature of a comprehensive grasp of the main issues in the case, apparently based on evidence, but largely on intuition.

* * * * *

In point of fact, the judgmennt of every Court is the result of a process of intuition and not the weighing of facts in golden scales of mathematical accuracy—and, intuition is the essence of every woman's nature.

* * * * *

Bishop Arundale's advice to India youth was as usual striking and thought provoking. He has a stimulating and emphatic manner of warning youth of the danger it was in in blindly imitating Western manners.

* * * * *

Bombay youth has great admiration for anybody who gives it a dose of advice in downright plain straightforward fashion. Bishop Arundale did not mince matters in his lectures at the Marwari Vidyalaya on "Citizenship of Youth" and they were thoroughly appreciated.

* * * * *

"Be certain of your youth and consolidate your youth," he said, "by keeping alive in you the fountain of enthusiasm—and don't you go to the cinema." This last bit of advice is perhaps not very palatable, but our youth will do well to realise the wisdom of it.

* * * * *

A man came on board distributing leaflets, one of which he handed to a Scotch seamen. Scotty glanced at it and read "millions now living will never die". He regarded the stranger with sympathetic understanding, and said "But have ye no' tried Keatings?"

* * * * *

Old Party anxiously searching for his hat, is told that it is on his head.

Old Party "Thank you, Sir, Thank you. But for you I should have had to go without it."

MR. HUSSEINBHOY LALJEE AS MINISTER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As it appears from the newspaper controversy over the appointment of the Ministers and particularly of the Mahomedan Ministers that there is a great difference of opinion among the thinking public, may I venture to suggest the name of Mr. Husseinbhoy A Laljee who during his public career as a member of the Corporation and a leader of the Mahomedan community has amply proved that he is the fittest man to be a Minister. In these days when communal prejudices run high persons possessing confidence of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities are required in the positions of power and responsibility and it is needless to observe that Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee is a person who by reason of his position in both the communities is best suited for the post of a Minister. The Governor will have peace of mind during the three years of the existence of the new Council and it is likely he will not be troubled with communal squabbles. It is also extremely desirable that there should be a change of Ministers so as to keep the Government in touch with the latest public opinion and to give non-official Benches an opportunity to have ex-Ministers on their benches; so that they may enlighten the non-official members with the true position of the Government on different topics affecting the administration of the Presidency.—Yours etc.

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December 20.	
Previous Closing Rate	12.68
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Difference	+.07
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To-day's Opening Rate	6.74
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing	6.81
Difference	+.04

Sewri Rs. 245.
Kandy Rs. 245.
Ginning Report 155,12,000.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER, 21, 1926

A WIDER VISION.

To all genuine lovers of India's freedom, to all true Nationalists who have the vision to see beyond the present murky horizon of communal conflicts and the internecine and futile struggle between the two wings of the Congress, the announcement that a preliminary conference will be held before the Congress session "to arrive at a common working programme to which no party can have any objection" will be, indeed, very welcome. The Associated Press message, which makes this welcome announcement, says that the idea of such a joint preliminary conference is the result of the recent deliberations between Mahatma Gandhi and Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj and C. Rajagopalachariar. If this be so, the whole country has reason to feel rejoiced over the very first step Mahatmaji has taken after the completion of his period of self-imposed retirement from the arena of politics. We hope the conference, which will be held under his impartial and revered leadership, will be attended by Swarajists as well as Responsivist leaders, by representatives of the Liberal group in politics as well as leaders of the various minorities, who always apprehend that the Congress as a body is inclined to neglect their particular point of view in its anxiety to shape the course of joint political action according to the view of the majority. Such a conference can most suitably take place at Calcutta, where the President-elect of the Congress this year on his way to Gauhati will be conferring with Mrs. Naidu and other strenuous and enthusiastic workers for a United Congress, where the Responsivist leaders also propose to have a consultation of their own, and where the No-change leaders will be arriving 'en route' for the Congress session. Let advantage be taken of the presence of the representatives of all this variety of political opinion in Calcutta and a determined effort made to arrive at a common formula of joint political action.

The city where Deshbandhu Das achieved his greatest political triumph ought to remind our leaders how quickly the great work he accomplished of bringing the Mahomedans within the fold of the Congress has been sapped and undermined by the baneful influence of sectarian politics. It should be the urgent and primary duty of No-changers to remind the two outstanding elements amongst the Councilwallahs how mischievously the domestic strife they have been engaged in has reacted on the Muslim community all over India. Gradually the pro-Congress elements in that community lost the confidence of their co-religionists as the strife proceeded and the counsels of those Muslims, who stressed the necessity of bettering their political opportunity as the largest and the most important minority in India, came to prevail, with the result that in Bengal in particular the Muslims as a body now stand sharply divorced from all connection or sympathy with the Congress. Sir Percival Phillips, the special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" of London, wrote to that paper from Delhi on the eve of the departure of Lord Reading from India that when the latter began his regime Indians were united "in fighting against us", whereas now "they were fighting between themselves." There was an exultant note in this declaration as if the policy of "divide and rule" with which British officialdom resents being charged but which it practises with steadfast continuity, had borne ample fruit by the time Lord Reading left. The composition of parties in the new Bengal Legislative Council is a signal proof of the success of this policy and of the failure of the Congress to promote that inter-communal unity which was such a happy feature of the Gandhi movement of Non-co-operation.

If such inter-communal unity is to be promoted and consolidated again, as it must be if we do not want to set back the clock of our progress towards real self-government, it is the imperative duty of the Gauhati Congress to bring back Congress activity on the right track instead of allowing it to flow and dry up into the arid regions of unending discussions as to acceptance of office or working the "Reforms". Is it not possible, with the sad yet instructive experience of the recent elections to guide the Congress, to evolve a formula for common political action within the Councils, and make the Congress concern itself far more strenuously with the serious and imperative duty of bringing in every community within its fold than it has done hitherto? A wider vision alone will enable our leaders to rise to this higher conception, but we have hopes they are not bereft of such a vision.

A LESSON FOR LANCASHIRE.

Lancashire is reaping the bitter fruits of the insensate Treaty of Versailles and the suicidal British policy in Far East. It now finds itself between the Devil and the deep sea. We are, therefore, not surprised to learn that the short time committee of the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association has recently decided to abandon short time in American cotton yarn. For, the cupidity of some prosperous spinners did not permit them strictly to carry out the earlier decision of the Association. But the decision to do away with the short time restriction would, in the words of the President of the Master Spinners' Federation, "merely add to the confusion and lead to ruin." In fact no decisions that the Lancashire spinners may take to-day can alter in the slightest degree the plain facts of the situation. These facts were recently summed up by Lord Emmot when he stated that England was now exporting about 4,500,000,000 yards instead of 7,000,000,000 yards she sent out in 1913, and that her cotton trade was even "in a more perilous condition as to its ultimate future than either iron or coal." The causes of this loss of nearly 65 per cent. of the cotton trade of England are not far to seek. All the countries of the world, including the British Dominions, have raised their tariff walls and the many new States created in Central and Southern Europe by the Treaty of Versailles are put to the necessity of levying heavy custom duties on all imports so as to become financially self-supporting. The decisions of the Imperial Conference, which were largely rendered inevitable by the severe depression in British Trade, may in a certain measure increase the demand for the goods of the "Mother Country". But there is not a ghost of chance of revival of trade with the impoverished countries of Europe which are determined to be self-reliant for all their needs.

But if the prospects of cotton trade in Europe are bad enough, they are undoubtedly much worse so far as India and China—the greatest consumers of pre-war Lancashire goods—are concerned. The disastrous policy of the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwalla Baug has estranged the heart of India from England and we would not be surprised if the continued imprisonment of political prisoners in Bengal inspired our political leaders to emulate the example of China and launch again an organised campaign of boycotting selected British goods. And what hope can there be for the resumption of old trade with China so long as the infamous treaties and the inequitable concessions are not cancelled? It may also be stated with confidence that as these countries have become now self-reliant as regards their needs and have also cemented better relations with Japan under the hammer strokes of British policy, there is no chance for dumping Lancashire goods again on them even if Britain relents in future. There is therefore no alternative for Lancashire but to cut down its production to suit the permanently reduced demand. But if Lancashire spinners can neither close down their more inefficient concerns in pursuance of the advice of Prof. Keynes nor honestly work out the short time rules, well then, they will only deserve their inglorious doom at no distant day.

BACKWARD BARODA.

Elsewhere we publish a special article on Baroda Affairs by Mr. M. R. S. Vidyasagar, a disinterested critic who knew Baroda of ten years ago intimately but who is now moved to say that "its decadent condition within the short spell of ten years presents a sorry spectacle." A decade or two ago the whole of India looked up to Baroda as in several respects a progressive State. But latterly, while other States like Mysore and British India itself have forged ahead, Baroda has been lagging behind and, in a number of departments, has been positively reactionary. Mr. Vidyasagar does not exaggerate when he says that taxation in Baroda is distinctly heavier than even in British India, that its trade is "dull as ditch water, that "all popular institutions have been reduced to a sham", and that "everywhere there is superficial window-dressing." We have ourselves, on several occasions before, quoted chapter and verse to prove the above remarks of our contributor. Take, for instance, the case of the mock Dhara Sabha. It is a body with a majority of officials and nominated members. It is open to the Government to reject at their own sweet will a candidate duly elected by an electorate and to nominate a member in his place. Even after this process of packing, the Council is only an advisory body, presided over by the Dewan, and without the power to vote on the budget. Till recently it could divert itself with passing any number of resolutions. Now a rule has been laid down under which no resolution can be moved which affects the policy of Government! Can a relevant resolution be imagined which does not affect the policy of Government one way or the other? Local self-governing bodies are as much window-dressed as the Dhara Sabha. Even the Baroda City Corporation is denied the right of electing its own President. An official is both President and Commissioner—both master and servant! Not even in the department of primary education, in which Baroda had the lead of India, has the State maintained its traditions. During the last decade there has been a fall of no less than 37,000 in the number of children attending schools.

What ails Baroda? It is no use holding the Dewan alone responsible for the decadance. He is a well-meaning man, though lacking in drive or initiative. He is only the ostensible head of the Executive. Being the servant of an autocrat, he lacks the full support of the public. His master, the Maharaja, the real head of the Executive, is, more often than not, away on tours in Europe or America, but not at the helm. The substitution of a European Dewan—supposing that the people will tolerate the substitution—can only aggravate circumstances, increase discontent and drive it more underground. There is but one way out of the chaotic condition that our contributor describes. And that is to inaugurate genuine responsible government in the State. Either the Maharajah may take the initiative in the matter, or the people will have to. We are confident that the people of Baroda are not so backward as to wait marking time while the rest of India marches past.

WOES OF BARODA.

EVILS OF ABSENTEE RULE.

(BY M. R. S. VIDYASAGAR).

To a man who knew Baroda when its Maharaja was a living power its decadent condition within the short spell of ten years presents a sorry spectacle. I knew Baroda of ten years ago pretty well and recently I broke my journey for a fortnight with a view to meet my old friends. I met men of all sorts and conditions and they poured their grievances into my unwilling ears. All this matter has been arranged under various heads in order to present a clear picture to your readers.

Grinding Poverty.

(1) The population both urban and rural suffers from grinding poverty. Inspite of all tall talk about encouraging industrial enterprise the people of Baroda are suffering from chronic poverty. The unrealible and vacillating policy of the Government is said to be responsible for this state of affairs, and it is a curious fact that whereas there is industrial progress in the adjoining British districts such progress is not visible in the Baroda Raj. The peasantry is heavily indebted as elsewhere in the British areas but the taxation in Baroda is distinctly heavier. If there are evidences of some wealth in the shape of good private or public buildings they are the result of money acquired in Bombay or in the foreign countries. The Baroda market is dull as ditch water and the people show very few signs of life.

Weak and Disorganised Administration.

(2) The social and public life of Baroda is also equally stagnant. Ten years ago the Maharaja used to give the lead and the official classes followed suit. To-day the Maharaja spends the larger part of the year in Europe in retirement and when he returns to his State he is so hopelessly out of touch with the current affairs that his interference rarely helps to solve a problem. The officials are well-reading people but they are not actuated by high ideals, and they are not striving to reach any particular goal. The result is that self-interest is the main motive power behind their work and on account of such disorganised administration progress in any direction is impossible. Popular life cannot take root and flourish under such unreliable circumstances. There is a general atmosphere of chaos and confusion throughout the Raj. The people are treated to the sorry spectacle of the Maharaja getting up in a public meeting and blaming both the officers and the people for their apathy and want of support. The official class perpetually grumbles about the vacillation and the contradictory orders and interference of the Maharaja on the one hand and the spirit of non-co-operation shown by the brother officials on the other. Each official blames the other fairly openly and 'esprit de corps' is thrown to the winds. The standing excuse of the bureaucracy about not receiving adequate help from the people is counter-balanced by the grievance of the people that all popular institutions have been reduced to a sham. In absence of real powers granted to such institutions all self-respecting and capable people have been forced to retire from public life. A few good men have continued to work under such depressing conditions only with a view to avoid greater injustices, but there is a definite premium placed on self-seekers and flatterers of the officials. The man in the street complains that the so-called popular leaders are only exploiting them for their own self-aggrandisement and the leaders accuse the people of indifference and timidity. This terrible state of affairs is symptomatic of a weak, disintegrating, disorganised administration.

Window Dressing.

(3) The District officers work as automatons and show very little initiative because the central Government has become weak and has ceased to direct with a firm hand. All the departments of the Government show signs of steady deterioration. Everywhere there is superficial window-dressing. The departments of Education, Public Health, Agriculture, and Co-operation have ceased to make real progress. The form is there but the spirit is languishing. Recently one has heard about Commissions and Committees to institute a University for Baroda to improve the Act for prevention of child marriage, to improve the enforcement of the Primary Education Act and such other reforms. The people of Baroda watch this fuss with placid unconcern. They do not believe that anything worth having will come out of it all. They believe that the University stunt is organised just to cover up the all round failure of the Government. The people are not properly consulted or associated with these proposed reforms. The real demands of the people as voiced repeatedly in the Popular Assembly remain unheeded. The reforms in the Revenue Department as laid down in the Popular Assembly which met at Billimora two years ago would improve the hard lot of the agriculturists. The people want real local self-government and not the caricature of it as it exists in Baroda to-day. To all these demands the Maharaja has shown no response.

A Weak Dewan.

(4) It is sad that the structure which the Maharaja of Baroda attempted to raise has collapsed so soon and suddenly. The people do not know how to get matters improved. The Dewan who has recently tendered his resignation was a good man but his administration was weak and timid. He is reputed to be a cautious and laborious worker but the Dewanship requires other greater qualities, which he lacked. In absence of the guiding hand of a powerful Maharaja the weakness of the Dewan has been responsible for the degeneration of the bureaucracy, and when the machinery for organisation is bad the administration is bound to collapse. It is sad commentary on the organisation that whenever there is a difficulty in the management of the official machine the Maharaja has to seek the aid of an English Civil Servant.

In the meantime the interests of the subjects are being neglected. Their next door neighbours living in the adjacent British

(Continued on Page 8.)

MR. PATEL AS PEACE-MAKER.

(BY ARIEL.)

Is Mr. V. J. Patel going to Gauhati? I know that since his election as the president of the Legislative Assembly last year, he has placed himself above all party politics. Still if I am not mistaken he did attend the Congress session at Cawnpore, if only because being an old Congressman he could not tear himself away from the annual *mela* of the country. It may be he did not actually take part in any political discussions though I refuse to believe that he did not privately impart some sound advice to some willing ears. Of course, the walk-out resolution could not have been very palatable to him as it involved his vacating the august chair which he did undoubtedly adorn. But all this is old story and he can at this critical juncture easily forget his old differences with his mentor Pandit Motilal Nehru—who, I understand, expected him also to join the dramatic walk-out—as well as his personal bickerings with the Responsivist leader, Mr. Jayakar. Of course it was well for Mr. Patel to have kept so scrupulously away from the election campaign by seeking the safe seclusion of Deviali—undoubtedly for reasons of health. But now that he has recuperated his health sufficiently well so as to enable him to undertake his arduous labours at Delhi—first for canvassing the support of all parties for getting elected to the chair for a full term of three years, and then for upholding the much-maligned constitution in the Assembly—would it be too much to expect him to revive his touch with the budding political forces in the country by attending the Congress as "a distinguished visitor?" Nay more. I should think that as a politician who has placed himself and the good of the country above all parties, he could render the very best service to the cause of nationalism by tendering the most "disinterested advice" to the leaders of both the warring parties. Will, then, Mr. Patel play the part of an august peace-maker at Gauhati? The Congress session is upon us and there is no time to lose. It may be too late after one or two days. This is, indeed, a great chance for Mr. V. J. Patel to help the Congress cause—and incidentally to ingratiate himself in the sympathies of some disgruntled firebrands who are placing all kinds of foolish interpretations on his well-meant and well-merited silence. Will then Mr. Patel entrain for Calcutta *en route* to Gauhati—to-day or to-morrow?

MR. KIRPALANI AND CORPORATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In praise as in rebuke corporate bodies are as apt to blow hot and cold as any mortal. Dulness of discretion and liberality of heart assert themselves alternately. Municipal Councillors are not free from this human weakness. Hot and cold currents sway them suitably to time and season. The vivia-media is unknown. It must, however, be admitted that in the case of Mr. Kirpalani the Corporation and Standing Committee had ample justification for waxing warm and exultant; also for congratulating themselves on having secured an Indian I.C.S. of his type and calibre as Municipal Commissioner.

One, however, fails to follow the members when they so confidently declare that there is a deadcert of their having Mr. Kirpalani as permanent Municipal Commissioner when they get the luscious grapes of the nomination direct into their goblets. It is not impossible that before the National Party reach the much coveted goal Mr. Kirpalani may be appointed to a higher post or retire. One would think that the best way for the Councillors to reach the goal would be for them to write and thank Government for their temporary choice and to express a hope that when Mr. Clayton's extension expires the Government would be so kind as to appoint Mr. Kirpalani as permanent Municipal Commissioner.

If the plain truth be plainly told when the National Party fought for the right of appointing the Municipal Commissioner it never thought of looking for the best man amongst the rank of the I.C.S. The first Indian I.C.S. has made the scales of communalism fall from their eyes. This is the secret of the coup-de-etat so cleverly and craftily executed by exultant Councillors. Being wise after the event is not after all so bad. A Christian, a Hindu, a Mahomedan and a Parsi alternately occupying the exalted seat of Municipal Commissioner would be a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Mr. Kirpalani is to be congratulated on his dignified attitude and cute reply. But he would have acquitted himself better if he had just jogged up the councillors and roused them to do the polite and the necessary by Government.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. BANAJI.

14, Tarachand Building,
Hughes Road, Chowpatty,
20th December, 1926.

Notes of the Day.

An Unexpected Move.

The political ideals and methods of parliamentary obstruction of the German Social Democrats and the German Nationalists are as the poles asunder, but from entirely different motives they voted for once in the same lobby against the Marx Cabinet and carried a vote of censure against it. The Nationalists resent the anxiety which the Government of Dr. Marx have latterly shown in keeping the Reichswehr free of all suspicion of being tampered with by Chauvinist influences, as has been suggested repeatedly in regard to it in the French Press in particular. They were annoyed at General Von Seekt's being compelled to retire. The Social Democrats, on the other hand, want the undesirable attempts which a number of Army officers of the old regime are constantly making to start secret military associations—the so-called Black Reichswehr—to be thoroughly exposed and they find the Marx Cabinet too weak in its efforts to purge these mischievous elements. They have had their say, but the Coalition Government will continue with another reshuffling of its ranks.

Eye-Wash.

The Powers are now thoroughly alarmed at the turn of events in China. They dislike intensely the Republican Government of Canton, which is friendly with the Soviet. Its reported successes and the fact that its advance outposts, when they meet the armies of Mr. Wu-Pei-Fu and his colleague, the Manchurian warlord, sent out to oppose them, find the latter willing to fraternise with them, have made the diplomatic representatives of the Powers really uncomfortable and it is suddenly discovered that what China wants is treatment from the Powers of a "liberal and far-reaching character." What the nature of such treatment should be was explained to them at a meeting in Shanghai by the British Charge d'affairs. Britain is, of course, the first, as always, to do good to China. Incidentally it is observed that British naval forces in China are to be brought up to their "normal" strength. So the Chinese Nationalists need have no illusions about the consequences of refusing the "liberal," treatment to be offered to them.

The Devil and the Deep Sea.

The agricultural classes in Lithuania, the people who have to suffer principally, as in every other country, when changes of Government take place in violent fashion, must be cursing the fact that between Poland on the West and Soviet Russia on the East their country is between the devil and the deep sea. A particular faction of the Lithuanian oligarchy is still favourable towards what the "Izvestia," Moscow's principal journal, calls "the Imperialistic elements in Poland." But the artisan classes and a number of the peasant's unions are in sympathy with the Soviet and it was they who acclaimed with gratification the recent Russo-Lithuanian Guarantee Pact. The comic opera revolution in Lithuania which put the Government of Professor Ametona in power on Friday means simply a change of power from one group of bourgeois interests to another who have the majority of the army with them. The masses continue to be ground down with taxation as before.

Lured to the Andamans.

The public meeting held in Madras to protest against Government's policy of transporting Moplah women and children to the Andamans shows that the public of Madras is not duped by the professions of Government. The Andamans have been declared, time and again, by Committees appointed by Government, unfit for human habitation because of the unsuitable climate, insanitary surroundings and "shocking moral conditions" prevailing there. Nevertheless, with their characteristic defiance of public wishes and interests, Government have transported thither not only Moplah prisoners but even Moplah freemen under the colourable pretext of a voluntary colonisation scheme. They are now intent on luring innocent Moplah women and children to the horrid islands with their more horrid associations. Moving a protest resolution on the subject at the Tamil Nadu Conference, a few days ago, Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayed said: "They (Government) transported Moplah women and children there and publicly stated that they went there voluntarily. He knew that it was false. What was really going on was a regular recruiting by the Police with the aid of some Moplah prisoners." It is a good sign that, instead of relying on petitions, Hindus and Muslims are striving in unison to meet the official assault on their common liberties.

An Exile's Dilemma.

Dr. Sudhindra Bose is an esteemed Professor in America in the State University of Iowa, but to the British he is a suspect of some sort. Having been away from India for over twenty years, he wished to come here on a year's leave to see his aged mother. But he is not given the necessary permit assuring him of safe conduct here and facilities for his return. Colonel Amery said in the House of Commons some time ago that Dr. Bose could at any time obtain a certificate to enable him to come to India. But when Dr. Bose asked the British Ambassador in America for a regular passport entitling him to safe conduct here and back, he was flatly refused this. It is clear that the authorities would not mind his coming here but would not vouch for his liberty in the land of his birth. He may have been a Professor for a decade in a State University of an Ally, but the British Empire would not heed that. His only comfort is in the thought that his fate is not quite so bad as that of his namesake who is in jail but knows not why. All this is inexplicable to Dr. Bose living in the free atmosphere of America. So he asks, "When all the horrors of all the world are permitted to enter India, why should the Indians be kept out?" Because India is held in bondage by foreigners who, when it suits them, respect no law, no equity and no reason. The curse continues because some of us hug the chains and some kick against one another.

LITHUANIAN COUP D'ETAT

FOREIGN POWERS VIGILANT.

OUTSIDE INFLUENCES AT WORK.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Accusations, denials and counter-accusations propagated in the Baltic states, evidence the concern with which the Lithuanian Coup d'etat is watched abroad, especially in Russia and Poland. The latter is credited with a feeling of anxiety, as a result of the recent ratification of the Russo-Lithuanian Guarantee Pact which inter alia virtually recognised Lithuanian right over Vilan which Poland has held with International sanction since Zeligoewski's coup in 1920.

Reports from Warsaw to the effect that Lithuania is contemplating an attack on Vilan have evoked denial from the Luthianian Minister in London emphasing the purely domestic nature of Coup D'etat.—Reuter.

SOVIET AND THE COUP

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Moscow.—"Isvesta" however asserts that the developments are inspired by outside influences, particularly "Imperialistic elements in Poland." The paper says the Soviets will not interfere in the internal affairs, but they cannot remain disinterested spectators of the plans to abolish Lithuanian independence.—Reuter.

NEW CABINET TO BE FORMED.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Riga.—The Military authorities at Kovno have induced the President formally to dismiss the old Ministry and sanction the formation of the new Cabinet under Professor Valdemaras. The latter has issued a statement in course of which he says, that the revolt was due to the fear that the Government which was too friendly towards Bolsheviks was steering the country to a catastrophe.—Reuter.

GENERAL SMETONA ELECTED PRESIDENT

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Kovno.—General Smetona has been elected President of the republic. Parliament assembles to-day and the town was beflagged.—Reuter.

CAIRO-KARACHI AIR LINER

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Marseilles.—Cairo-Karachi airliner has arrived here.—Reuter.

TRUTH ABOUT THE LANDING

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Imperial Airways Company explain that the airliner mentioned earlier, was not obliged to land at Lyons yesterday because of any trouble, but owing to nightfall. She was not flying to India but was delivering Egypt for Cairo-Kartchi service which will be inaugurated by the machine leaving on 27th December with Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare on board.—Reuter.

BECOND LINE LEAVES CROYDON.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The second of the five DH66 Bristol Jupiter machines for the Cairo-Karachi airway has departed Croydon piloted by Captain Hinchliffe. There were eight persons on board including two women.

Marseilles.—The Cairo-Karachi air liner departed at 7-30 this morning for Pisa.—Reuter.

CHARGES AGAINST LATE GOVERNMENT

Riga.—That they were preparing for a communist rising in January supported by foreign gold is among the charges against the late Government featured in the Lithuanian Press which is congratulating the army for "carrying out the wishes of the people" and forestalling the intended revolution. The newly appointed Commandant of Kovno has prohibited public meetings, strikes and profiteering.

Kovno.—Grinius has resigned the Presidency.—Reuter.

CLAIMS AGAINST GERMAN NATIONALS.

CLEARING OFFICE PAYMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Clearing Office dealing with accounts arising from the War, reports that 83½ million steling have been hitherto paid to the British creditors and claimants in respect of claims against German nationals and Government.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

In an Amateur Association Football Match, to-day at Leicester, Scotland beat England by four goals to one.—Reuter.

OLD MINISTER RE-APPOINTED.

PATNA, Dec. 20.

His Excellency he Governor of Bihar and Orrisa has reappointed Sir Muhammad Fakharuddin and Mr. Ganeshdutt Singh to be Ministers.—Free Press.

AN ACCEPTABLE SETTLEMENT

BETTER RELATIONS FORECASTED.

HON. J. W, BHORE ON CAPE TOWN CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 20.

In a special interview accorded to the "Hindustan Times" the Hon. J. W. Bhore, C.I.E., I.C.S., Member in Charge of the Overseas Department of the Government of India expressed himself as follows on the South African Round Table Conference: "There is, I am sure, no one in this country who does not earnestly hope that the conversations which begin to-day in South Africa will lead to a settlement acceptable to both parties, and to the foundation of better relations between South Africa and India."

KINGSHIP IN ANCIENT INDIA

B. C. PAL'S FIRST WINTER LECTURE

NAGPUR, Dec. 18.

Under the auspices of the Winter Lecture Series Mr. Abhyankar presiding Mr. Bepinchandra Pal delievered the first of a series of three lectures on "Swaraj in Ancient and Modern India" and said that the word "Samarajya" was translated into Empire, but really "Samrajya" meant to their forefathers not a modern empire but a confederacy of self-governing states.

The ideal of Empire wah much larger and more democratic than the modern Imperialists' conception of the term Empire, the domination of many peoples and countries by a particular people. The Kingship in Hindu India was elective. The King was practically a President of the Republic.

The separtion of the executive from the legislature was the essense of democratic government, and the King in Hindu India was but the executive head of the state and had absolutely no control over legislation which the people or their elected representatives used to control. The King had to carry into effect the laws passed by the people.—A.P.

PREVENTION OF CRIME

PR'SON COMMISSIONER'S REMDY

RANGOON, Dec. 18.

The Government of Burma has appointed a special committee under the chairmanship of Sir Benjamin Heald, I.C.S., President of the Scout Association to consider and make proposals in conection with three recommendations by Mr. Paterson, His Majesty's Prison Commissioner, who visited Burma and advocated the extension of scout craft and physical training as an immediate and practical measure for the prevention of crime in Burma.

He also recommended instruction in Scouting and Physical training throughout the province. The expenses for headquarterh organisation, appointment of divisional at organisers and establishment of training camps should be met by Government.—A. P.

JAPANESE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

NO CHANGE IN CONDITION.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The Acting Japanese Consul General has issued the following at 8 p.m.: A cablegram has been received from the Department of the Imperial Household, Japan dated December 18th, 8-30 a.m. stating that since the last day His Majesty's condition shows no change.—A. P.

ARBITRATORS' AWARD.

RE-ELECTION IN TWO TALUQS ORDERED

NAGPUR, Dec. 20.

It is understood that the arbitrators appointed to give an award regarding the Provincial Congress Committee elections, have ordered a re-election in the case of two talugs, which were declared involved by the Provincial Congress Committee, elections to take place after the Gauhati Congress. Till then the old Provincial Congress Committee will continue to function and the old representatives to the All-India Congress Committee will represent the C. P. Marathi at Gauhati.—Free Press.

ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The Hon. Charles Wood, son of the Viceroy arrived here this morning by the Postal Express. Her Excellency Lady Irwin was present at the Howrah station.—A. P.

DISCUSSION WITHOUT DECISION.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress was continued to-day and important topics were discussed. But up to a late hour of the night no definite conclusions were arrived at.—A. P.

RESPONSIVISTS & ASSAM CONGRESS.

EFFORTS TOWARDS A COMPROMISE.

PREPARATIONS AT GAUHATI.

PANDU, Dec. 20.

To an early visitor to the Congress, the arrangements made for holding this year's session would appear to be still incomplete but what will strike him more is the modest scale in which everything has been prepared. But considering the limited resources with which those in charge of the arrangements had to manage the preparations so far made are really stupendous. The Congress pandal is, of course, of the standard size but the Shamiana meant for the Subject's Committee, which is close to the pandal cannot accommodate more than 500 persons, and it would thus appear that only a very few visitors would get admission as a special case. The number of delegates' camps is also limited and as not more than 3000 are expected to attend this year's session, the organisers cannot be said to have erred in their plans.

In a quiet sequestered spot, one mile away on the banks of the Brahmaputra, there are to be seen about 20 small cottages with thatched roofs on. These are meant for the residence of the Congress leaders so that away from the rest of the visitors they could collaborate and discuss the future of the Congress programme in the light of experience gained during the last few years, and as a result of the situation created by the general elections. The biggest cottage is reserved for the President-elect, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, while the smallest is for Mr. Gandhi.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S COMPLAINT.

It has been the complaint of Mr. Gandhi during the last three or four years that he was coming to attend the Congress at the expense of the people, and where he wanted a cottage, he had been given a palace. Mr. Gandhi repeated this complaint at Belgaum where he got was a big shed but with buntings and other decorations. This offended his taste and he gave expression to his feelings at the meeting of the All-India Congress when the question of reducting the delegates' fee was under discussion. The organisers of the Gauhati session seem to have remembered this point, and now Mahatma Gandhi would come to a real hut simpler even than his Sabarmati Ashram with a picturesque scenery all around. Along side this cottage are half a dozen other but slightly bigger which are reserved for the use of Mahatma Gandhi's disciples, including Miss Slade and Miss Leister. Pandit Motilal Nehru will probably not stay in this area but at the residence of Mr. Phookun in the town, three miles off. But the General Secretary of the Congress, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar will stay close to Mr S. Srinivasa Iyengar and thus give him all the information that he would require.

MRS. NAIDU TO EFFECT COMPROMISE.

Even now it is not known when the Responsivist leaders, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Moonje, will arrive and where they will stay, but the Reception Committee have set apart a block of six other cottages close to the President's residence. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the retiring president, on account of her indifferent health, has wired for accommodation at Mr. Phookan's residence, but she will nonetheless endeavour to effect a compromise between the Responsivists and Swarajists—on which she is very keen.

The finishing touches to the Congress arrangements are now being given as there are only five days before the great gathering sits in open session. The advance guard of volunteers arrived here yesterday. Another batch of two hundred reached to-day, not only from the neighbouring districts, but also from Bengal and other not distant provinces. Mr. Hardikar, their leader, will arrive to-morrow, when final orders will be given allocating to the various units their respective functions. Mr. T. C. Goswami who presided over the last year's session of the Volunteer Conference will preside also this ear—a distinction which is rarely given in succession. This conference will be held in the Congress panda' free of charge as also the Political Sufferers' conference, but all the other minor conferences are to pay one hundred and fifty rupees each for holding the sessions either in the Congress pandal or in any other shamiana.

STRIKING FEATURES OF SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

The Swadeshi Exhibition grounds are being filled with stalls of various description, and the striking feature will be the handpinning and handweaving by Assami villagers in charge of the manager of the local Weaving Institute, who also exhibit several products manufactured by the institute.

COURSE OF DELIBERATIONS.

The rush of delegates has not yet menced as for the Subjects Committee itself does not meet before 25th. It is becoming increasingly clear that the Punjab, Bombay and the Central Provinces may fail; other provinces, and more particularly Bengal, will surely make up. The final decisions of the Congress will, to a great extent, be influenced by the composition and strength of the delegates from various provinces and political complexions, while it is too early to predict the course of deliberations. Bengal under the leadership of J. M. Sen-Gupta will insist on behalf of the Bengal detenues as a "sine qua non" to working reforms almost on the same lines as the Swarajist leader, Pandit Motilal, expressed himself in a recent press interview. But their insistence on this ground might have to be considerably modified by the views of delegates from other provinces, especially the Responsivists who are expected to argue "per contra." The number of delegates from Assam will be very small, but their attitude in respect of the Congress discussions will be more in favour of the Swarajists' policy than that of the Responsivists, although their leader in the Assam Council, Moulvi Faiznur Ali, was defeated by a non-party man in the recent elections. The Swarajists in the Assam Council are only fourteen in the total strength of fifty-one but they still form the single largest party.—Associated Press.

An unconfirmed report states that Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpatrai and other Responsivist leaders will soon confer probably at Benares and decide as a body whether they should participate in the Gauhati session of the Congress. No news has still been received by the Reception Committee as regards their intention in the matter. Cottages have, however, been specially reserved for the Independent Congressmen and Responsivists as it is held here that their participation inn Congress deliberations is very likely.

TELEGRAPHIC INSTALLATION.

In the meantime, delegates are coming in slowly from remoter parts of the country. Among to-day's arrivals is Lala Girdharilal of Amritsar. The Congress camp telegraph and post offices were opened to-day. The telegraph authorities have for the first time innstalled their instruments for transmission of all Congress camp traffic direct from here to Calcutta. This arragement is the first experiment of its kind in a Congress camp. The weather is fine throughout the day but very foggy in the morning, and severely cold in the night, and unless the delegates come with sufficient warm clothings they will be put to considerable inconvenience, especially as their tents are made of khaddar or hessian. The Congress leaders who have been accustomed to do their day's work on the calculation base on standard time will be disappointed to find that by 4/50 is the afternoon the sun sets local time being about forty minutes in advance of the standard time. Discussions for afternoon sessions might have, therefore, to be expedited. Regular stream of visitors has already commenced to the Congress nagar. They later drift towards the famous Kamakya temple, a place of pilgrimage. It has been decided to organize an all India Hindu Maha Sammilani, and hold its first session at Gauhati. Decision was taken last night at a meeting of Hindus of Gauhti held at Curzon Hall under the Presidency of Pundit Hemchandar Goswami, a leading member of the well-known Goswami family of Assam. Mr. Piyushkanti Ghose put in a plea for an All-India Hindu Sammilani pointing out the absolute necessity of such a Conference to unite all the existing Hindu organizations in India Conference. He said he would not tackle questions which were likely to cause disunity. The Hindu community to-day was in need, first and foremost, of social and the religious reforms, and they had nn need for dealing with politics. This body would be different from the Hindu Mahasabha in that it would have no tinge of politics. One of their programmes would be to assist the Hindu mission in converting to Hinduism the backward tribes in Assam hills and other similar tracts. He did not anticipate opposition to this from the sanatinist ranks as the latter did not object to the spread of Hinduism, but were strict about the caste system and did not favour laxity on the question of inter-marriage and intending. The President supported Mr. Ghose's idea and the general discussion that ensued resulted in a decision in favour of holding a session of the Mahasammilani. The Reception Committee was formed with Pundit Hemchandra Goswami as Chairman and Mr. Piyushkanti Ghose, General Secretary, and the Session been provisionally fixed to take place in the Congress pandal on the 29th and 31st.

ATTITUDE OF MAHARASHTRA.

The office of the All-India Congress Committee will be opened close to the Congress pandal to-morrow morning. Mr. Rajarao, under secretary and staff arrived here this afternoon while Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, the general secretary, will be reaching to-morrow from Calcutta. It would appear that so far only few notices of resolutions to be moved at the meeting of the Subjects Committee have been received and that three or four of them are from Provincial Congress committees including that of Maharashtra. The attitude of the people of Maharashtra on the question of the acceptance of office is generally well-known but whether the recommendation of the provincial committee is for the acceptance of office with any reservation or condition it is difficult to ascertain.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is arriving here on the 22nd Wednesday. Garmuria Satradhikari, the religious head of the Assamese Hindus, on the arrival to-day was accorded

(Continued on next Page.)

BOMBAY'S NEW MINISTERS?

GOVERNOR CONFERS WITH PARTY LEADERS.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE MADE SHORTLY.

Soon after the Legislative Council elections several members representing different parties made an attempt to interview H. E. the Governor of Bombay in regard to the appointment of Ministers but without success. The Governor, was all along, watching with interest the development of the efforts made by different political parties to bring about a United Party. After the formation however of the Nationalist Party on Friday last, the Governor has taken a definite move of consulting the leaders of various parties. A few leaders were accordingly accorded an interview by the Governor during the last two days and it is expected that the announcement regarding the appointment of ministers would be made any time this week.

It is understood, however, that Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah and Mr. Jadhav are retained as Ministers, the only new addition being Rao Saheb Harilalbhai Desai of Ahmedabad. As regards the Presidentship of the Council, it is thickly rumoured that Dr. Paranjpye was offered it, but he replied that he preferred his Professorship to the Council Presidentship.

NEW BIHAR AND ORISSA MINISTERS

PATNA, Dec. 20.

Sir Mohammad Fakhruddin and Gasesh Dutt Singh assumed charge of their offices as Ministers of the Government of Behar and Orissa this afternoon.—F. P.

BYE ELECTION AT SMETHWICK.

ELECTORS STARTLED BY FAMILY POLITICAL FEUDS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

On the eve of the polling day, the 21st, candidates in the Smethwick by-election which is due to the retirement of the Labourite Davison owing to ill-health are feeling the strain of what is regarded as the bitterest and most violent campaign for many years. Electors have already been startled by the existence of family political feuds for the father of the Socialist candidate Mr. Oswald Mosley, son-in-law of the late Marquess Curzon has repeatedly disapproved his son's colours declaring that his son hat never done a day's work in his life. Electors are now about to witness the intriguing sight of Oliver, the Prime Minister's Socialist son, addressing them on behalf of Mr. Mosley while his sister Betty supports the Conservative, Marshall Pike, an ex-railwayman. The big guns of all the parties have descended on the city for the last meetings, and Communists even sent two stalwarts from Glasgow to Mr. Mosley's assistance. The latter, however, disowned them as unwelcome allies. In the last election in the straight fight Labour secured 1263 majority over Conservative. Liberalism an unknown factor in the district for many years has reawakened and put up Mr. E. Bayliss who lost an arm in the war.—Reuter's Special.

JOINING CANTONESE FORCES?

MANCHURIAN CAVALRY'S EXPLOITS

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Peking.—While the Manchurian Cavalry is driving back the Northern Nationalists in the North, the latter's leader Fengyuh-Siang who recently returned from Moscow is advancing in the Southeast direction and has captured several towns and pushed the opposing forces under Wu-Pei-Fu's lieutenant within twentyfive Miles of Honan evidently with the intention of joining up the Cantonese forces.—Reuter.

DASTARDLY MURDER IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

ACCUSED AT LARGE

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

A dastardly murder was committed here in broad daylight on the morning of the 15th instant when a patidar woman was murdered by one Chunilal in the verandah of her house. It is said that the man is deceased's paramour and on account of some previous quarrel got irritated, and while the woman was sitting he came from behind and gave blows with dharia and ran away. The woman was taken to the hospital where she died. The accused is still at large.—Free Press.

RELEASE OF ORDINANCE PRISONER.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

Amarkrishna Ghose an ordinance prisoner who was arrested on October 24th. 1924 and sent to Mandalay jail with Subhashchandra Bose and others has been released. Ghose was brought back to Calcutta in January last and housed in Alipore Central jail to conduct a civil suit against a Calcutta firm of merchants. He was closely associated with the Satyagraha movement at Tarakeswar and other activities in connection with Congress Work in Bengal.

LATEST NEWS.

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

Madras gave a hearty send off to the President-elect of the Congress to-night. Ten minutes before the departure of the train Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar entered the platform and was enthusiastically received. He was conducted to his compartment amidst showers of flowers and shouts of "Sreenivas Iyengar ki Jai". Acknowledging all these tokens of esteem and regard, Mr. Iyengar expressed his extreme gratefulness to them for their affectionn which, he said, would enable him to intensify his work for the country tenfold. The train then steamed out amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" and "Iyengar ki Jai."

Amonng other Congress leaders who left by the same train are Mr. Satyamurthy, Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, K. Nageswara Rao, O. Kandasamy Chetty, S. Muthia Mudaliar and Shafi Mahomed.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore arrived at Howrah this morning from Madras and was met by a large gathering including the Mayor of Calcutta and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.—A. P.

At the High Court this morning Justice Buckland dismissed with costs the suit for damages for alleged libel brought by Subhash Chandra Bose, chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, at present an ordinance prisoner in Mandalay jail, against the Statesman, Ltd.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20.

Rao Bahadur Girdharlal Parekh, the Government Pleader and a prominent citizen, died suddenly this afternoon. The deceased was ailing for some time from debility though he was w working till this morning, as usual. He was a member of the local municipality. All the functions which had been arranged for to-day in the District Court in connection with the visit of Justice Madgaonkar were cancelled in consequence.—F. P.

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

France Joseph Furtwanglar, the German member of the International Textile Delegation, who was hurt in the affray when he intervened to prevent an Indian hotel servant from being ill-treated, has contributed a letter to the "New India", in which he says that he did not retaliate on the spot, because the Englishman was temporarily disabled by a broken leg. He offered his assailant a fight on his next leave to Europe after recovering from disability, but the challenge was not even replied to. "This," says Furtwangler," is what every gentleman who admittedly was offender would accept. This refusal leads me to the conclusion that, with some gentlemen at least on this side of Suez, the European code of honour is of no more value than the ten commandments of the Christian God."—F. P.

RESPONSIVISTS NOT ANTI NATIONAL

MR. T. C. GOSWAMI ON THEIR PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press regarding the reported abstention of the Responsivists from the Congress, Mr. T. C. Goswami said:—I read to-day the Maharastra Responsivist leaders were thinking of abstaining from the Congress and also that they had been invited to attend the Liberal Conference at Akola, which, by the way, is a stronghold of Responsivism. One is tempted to connect these two bits of news and to speculate on their interrelation. But I sincerely hope that in reality, there is no psychological connection. We accept the Responsivist leaders to take part in the deliberations of the only truly national and representative assembly namely the Congress and if they can, to persuade the majority to adopt their views and their programme. I need hardly say, and I certainly mean no impertinence when I say that, for some of the Responsivist leaders, I entertain feelings of great personal respect. Some of them have been my colleagues and leaders during the past few years.

THE RESPONSIVISTS' PROGRAMME.

It must be recognised that when men of type of Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, N. C. Kelkar, and Lajpat Rai urge a particular point of view different from our point of view, it is at least worthy of our serious consideration. I, for one, at least have never regarded Responsivism as necessarily synonymous with anti-national purpose. I have always believed in taking a practical view of politics and revolted against the tyranny of deductive logic in politics. But from a practical point of view, I find that the programme of Responsive Co-operation with its present emphasis on acceptance of offices, is calculated to retard our progress and that the balance of advantages and disadvantages indicted non-acceptance of offices on the other hand the state of the country's united resistance is likely to create a situation in which the representatives of the foreign Government would be compelled to offer ministries.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Under such conditions and with such guarantees as would make it possible for patriotic and independent Ministers to do constructive work of a real ant lasting value, in my view of things the difference between us and the Responsvists, so far as the immediate programme is concerned, seems to be merely this, while we insist on the conditions and guarantees prior to the acceptance of offices they would accept offices and afterwards try to secure the guarantees. But in case the Responsivists are agreed that they must insist on certain terms being accepted by the Government before accepting offices, I do not see any difficulty in their joining us to settle what those ought to be. I sincerely hope that the association of the Responsivists and extreme communalism which was so manifest during the elections has dissolved with the publication of the results.—Free Pres.

INDIAN CRICKET AND TEST MATCHES.

IMPRESSIONS OF M. C. C.'S VISIT.

COL. MISTRY AND NAIDU INTERVIEWED.

Col. Mistry who captained the All-India eleven against the M. C. C. in their last fixture in Bombay is indeed a very imposing personality and was interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle." Asked to give his impressions about the combination of the visitors, the All-India Captain said that of course, they were a powerful combination, "but what impressed me most was their fine fielding and good bowling side" and the batting side was not quite up to the mark. He did not want, at this stage of the M. C. C.'s tour, to hazard any opinion about the team and was reluctant to say more than he did. There were in this country who could bat as well as, may be even better than, many of the batsmen of the tourists' eleven, and with regular experience and coaching in fielding, the home cricketers could even give good account of themselves against any cricket eleven in any English County. "In fact," he said "Gilligan has himself declared that All-India team could meet any of the best county teams" and that itself was and sufficient recognition of Indian cricket.

"Do you know, Col. Mistry, any of the cricketers of the M. C. C. as having played in the Test Matches when you went with our "home" team a few years ago?"—"Well, as far as I can remember, there are none." But Tate was, perhaps, the best bowler, and Geary not the less important. Then there was Sandham, a fine bat and but for that Yorkshire batsman, Surcliffe he would, surely, have been included in the Inter National matches with Hobbs.

INDIA AND COUNTY CRICKET.

When questioned about the prospects of an Indian Test Match team from India, Col. Mistry smiled. "I should think," he said, "that the All-India XI. can be counted amongst some of the best county teams. I have myself played about three matches in England, and with this experience I should say our players are no worse. Rhodes, the famous Test match bowler, is considered about the best bowler," and, he continued, he had bowled on Patiala pitches many times; but he (Mistry) found no extraordinary feature about his bowling to bafile him.

THE ALL INDIA TEAM.

"Do you think that All-India team was really a representative one with the best of India's cricketers," put in our representative. Col. Mistry answered that the team was, unfortunately not thoroughly All-India and that two or three good additions could have been made with advantage. He, however, considered that the inclusion of Deodhar and Ramji was quite appropriate.

PARTICIPATION IN TEST MATCHES.

He fully agreed with our representative's suggestion that a strong agitation should be started to have an All-India Team to compete in the English Test matches, and he said with sufficient financial backing India would make a fine impression. He laid stress on the necessity of continuous practice. He regretted that his critics should have made mistaken criticism about him. He could safely say, his age notwithstanding, he could play as fine cricket as he used to do ten years before, for, all that is required is the "cricket temperament."

Proceeding he said in reply to further questions that the importance of Indian cricketers going on tour to foreign countries and competing in matches like the Test Matches in England should not be minimised. He was prepared to enter the cricket field again if there was the necessity, and he was confident that he could play in his old style and form for another five years. The Maharaja of Patiala, himself a keen sportsman, would take keen interest in any proposal to send an Indian Combination for the Test Matches and may support financially and it would be a fine thing to have a team under his captainey.

BOMBAY'S REPUTATION KEPT UP.

In conclusion, he said, Bombay as the home of cricket had kept up its reputation. For the first time in their tour, the county players have been defeated, for virtual defeat it was at the hands of the All-India Team. The Indian team could have played a better innings, and perhaps, that could have been shown if the match had been played to the finish..

WANTED ALL-INDIA CRICKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Naidu was also of the same opinion and he welcomed the idea of inter-provincial matches and tournaments like the Quadrangular fixtures. He also wanted that an All-India team should go not only to England but to Australia, and he was confident that the Indian players would certainly make a very good impression. He would have an All-India Cricket Committee to supervise cricket in all parts of the country.

A NOTABLE OMISSION.

He, keenly felt the omission of Ramaswamy, the Madras cricketer, from the All-India team, as Naidu said, Ramaswamy would have been a fine all rounder and a fine fielder.

THANKS.

C. K. Naidu has received congratulatory messages from all parts of the country, from far of Colombo and Assam. He asked our representative to express his thanks for the same through "The Chronicle" as he could not individually reply to all of them.

Both Col. Mistry and Naidu are going to Calcutta. Naidu after playing one match in Calcutta, will proceed to Madras.

HOBBIES AS A CURE.

MODERN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.

AN INDIAN LADY DOCTOR'S PIONEER WORK

The use of hobbies in curing worry is well-known. The same idea fully worked out has resulted in what is known as Occupational Therapy. The system was perfected in America after the war. It is now well-spoken of even in England.

Miss Hilla Dalal, an Indian Parsee lady, has specialised in this system of therapy for these six years. After a two years' course obtained a Diploma in Occupational Therapy in a recognised institution in America, she in 1924 in Boston and another in 1926 in St. Louis. She has had ample practice in several American and English hospitals.

She now intends popularising the system in India in view of its great value to physicians and a large class of Social servants. Those in India who are interested in the system are invited to communicate with her at 13, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

The practice of Handwork and other occupations as an aid in the treatment of various forms of disease, is by no means new in medical experience. At least 2,000 years ago, the idea was conceived that work had a curative value. At the beginning of the last century various occupations were recognised by medical men as a valuable aid in their treatment of mental patients; but, except in a few outstanding cases, no great advance in practical application was made until quite recently, when the after-*math* of War brought us face to face with overwhelming problems for the rehabilitation of the injured and the restoration of nervous and shell-shock cases. The effect an outside interest such as some form

Miss Hilla Dalal who has made a special study of Occupational Therapy.

of handwork may bring, is a tremendous help towards restoration of cheerfulness and self-confidence. With mental cases it is often the only factor in arousing the first faint interest in a normal life, and on the stepping-stones of carefully-graded instruction, the road to complete restoration may be found.

The realisation of the tremendous possibilities and also the responsibility of this fact, led to the formation in America in the year 1917 of an Association to promote in every possible way, the practice of curative handwork. From that little band of seven pioneers, has sprung the present Occupational Therapy Association, with its indefatigable Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Clarke-Slagle, and the President Mr. T. B. Kidner, who is also the Institutional Secretary of the National Tuberculosis Association.

To many the term "Occupational Therapy" is one full of mystery, for it is essentially a term more familiar to American ears than to our own. It has been thus defined:—"Occupational Therapy consists of any activity, mental or physical, definitely prescribed for and guided, for the distinct purpose of contributing to, and hastening recovery from, disease and injury." And to quote from Mr. Kidner's interesting article in the "American Architect" "Occupational Therapy may be grouped broadly under two heads; (a) Ward Occupations; (b) Curative Workshops."

"*Ward Occupations* include work which is given to patients in bed, often termed 'Bedside Work'. *Curative Occupations* for convalescent patients may consist of work given solely because of its restorative value, mental or physical, or both; or it may be given for the dual purpose of assisting in the patient's restoration to health and of helping him to earn his living after he is discharged from hospital. Side by side with the Curative Workshop, provision is also made for training in certain academic subjects, and with the increased use made of occupations in the treatment of the sick, has come an increased recognition of the value, and indeed the absolute necessity, of making adequate provision for the recreation and amusement of the patients."

It is obvious from the above, that the main idea of the work, is essentially *therapeutic*, and not vocational, although where it is possible to combine the two, its value is distinctly greater.

The crafts employed in this curative work cover a wide range, and very considerably according to the class of patient involved. In Mental work, there is always a certain type who cannot be trusted with any sharp instrument, and for these such crafts as Weaving, Basketry, Book-binding, Printing, Embroidery and Design etc., are found to be of great value.

There are of course many others,—in fact one State Hospital of high reputation numbers thirty crafts in its men's department. Louis Haas, Director of the famous Bloomingdale Hospital for Mental and Nervous Patients, and author of a standard book on Occupational Therapy, considers that the four crafts, Basketry, Brush-making, Chair-caning and Carpentry, form the backbone of all that has been since developed and found useful in the therapeutic employment of the sick man.

In some Institutions a most successful experiment has been tried, in the establishment of a "pre-industrial" or post-hospital workshop, to which the patient may return daily by his own wish, to continue the training begun during convalescence. This keeps him under direct medical supervision without the irksomeness or expense of hospital routine and discipline and also tests his ability to return to normal life.

The demand for trained workers already far exceeds the supply in the States, and a standardised system of training has become an absolute necessity, so that Occupational Therapy may become a duly recognised profession and be no longer regarded by the Medical Profession as a harmless but unnecessary luxury. Realising this, therefore, in the year 1923, the Association drew up a syllabus of training, involving not less than eight months of theoretical and practical work, and three months' hospital training under supervision Candidates must also produce evidence of a sound general education, good character and general fitness, and a medical certificate of mental and physical health. It is moreover considered a great asset to have had experience in Social work or at least a year of training in some special field of work.

ALL---INDIA XI.

"Chronicle" Photo:
A group photograph of the All-India Cricket Team which played against the M. C. C. The Governor of Bombay is in the centre, and Col. Mistry, the Skipper to the left of His Excellency and Deodhar to the right.

WOES OF BARADA.

(Continued from page 6.)

areas show a definite advance all along the lines. There is distinctly greater liberty of speech and association. Reasonable liberty of expression and action are essential for the growth of Manhood; for the development of civic consciousness, such liberty is not available in Baroda. The autocratic step taken by the Government in the matters of the Municipal taxation in Baroda clearly shows that there is no rule of the Law.

Responsible Government the only Remedy.

The great problem that faces the subjects of the Baroda Raj is this. They have been asking for reforms in the administration for the last three years and the Government will not budge. Their hearts are sore but they do not know how to get their grievances redressed. No serious attempt has been made by the Government to consider the demands of the people. It is said that in such matters the Executive Council and the Dewan are powerless,—only the Maharaja may open the subject. For eight months in the year he is out of India and during his stay in Baroda he is not easily approachable. Whenever serious complaints are made the Maharaja refers them to the officers. Thus the people are tossed from the Officials to the Ruler and back again to the impotent officials. How long must the people put up with all this injustice and mismanagement? In theory, an Indian State ought to be better governed than our Provincial Governments, but the mismanagement in Hyderabad, Baroda, Indore and several other States in Rajputana and Kathiawar shows that the Indian people will have to find out some means by which mal-administration of Indian States may be stopped and the recalcitrant Princes induced, or compelled to introduce liberal forms of government in which the people may have an effective hand.

RESPONSIVISTS & ASSAM CONGRESS

(Continued From Previous Page.)

a reception by Mr. Phookun and several other members of the Congress Reception Committee and, taken in procession.

The ceremony of the hoisting of the national flag will take place probably on the 24th when volunteers who are now being trained by Dr. Hardikar will take the salute, and leaders will explain the significance of the flag. The flag, is tri coloured with Charka unprint on.—A. P

RUMOUR ABOUT RESPONSIVISTS.

POONA. Dec. 19

The Associated Press understands there is no truth in the report that is being spread that the Responsivists have boycotted the Congress. Many of the Responsivists from the Maharashtra are proceeding to Gauhati. Regarding the leaders of the Responsive Co-operation Party combination of circumstances prevent their attending the Congress session. Mr. Kelkar is ill and has gone to Shirval to recoup his health. Mr. Jayakar is also ill. It is understood that a manifesto will be issued very soon to the press explaining their intentions and attitude towards unity.—A. P.

LALAJI GOES TO CALCUTTA

BENARES, Dec. 19.

Lala Lajpat Rai left Benares for Calcutta this afternoon by the Punjab Mail He has been staying here at "Seva Upvan," the residence of Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta. Owing to his illness most persons had to go back without seeing him. Lalaji and Malaviyaji had a private talk at Seva Upyan last night and this morning for more than an hour each time as to their future policy and method, but nothing definitely has been known about these discussions.—Free Press.

MAHATMA INVITED AT CALCUTTA MEETING

BENARES, Dec. 19.

It appears that the leaders of the Responsive Co-operation Party and the Independent Congress Party will meet in Calcutta at Birla Park on Tuesday the 21st inst. and decide their future course of work. Among those who have been called to meet Lalaji and Malaviyaji at Birla Park on Tuesday are understood to be Mr. Jayakar from Bombay, Dr. Moonje and Mr. Aney from the Central Provinces. Mahatma Gandhi has also, it is understood, been requested to be present in the conference at Birla Park. Malaviyaji intends to attend the Gauhati Congress, but Lalaji seems not yet decided.—Free Press.

MAULANA MOHAMED ALI

NOT ATTENDING CONGRESS

A Delhi message of Dec. 18 says that it is very doubtful, if Maulana Mahomed Ali will be able to attend the Congress this year. Swami Shradananda who still continues to suffer from pneumonia, has been advised to take complete rest for one month. Dr. Ansari who is attending on him, has stipulated, that Swamiji should not have any correspondence and visits.

VISITORS TO THE CONGRESS.

GAUHATI, Dec. 18.

Mr. Pathmic Lawrence, the Labour member of Parliament and his wife, are expected to arrive here on 25th instant. They will stay in one of the rooms at the Circuit House, as the necessary permission has now been given by the Chief Secretary of Assam Government. This was due to the efforts of Mr. Phukan who appealed to Mr. Soames (Chief Secretary) against the Commissioner's refusal. About half a dozen other European visitors are expected to attend the Congress including Mr. Swise an American Journalist, Mr. Stanley High, Miss Slade and Miss Leister.—A. P.

BENGAL P. C. C.

MR, SASMAL ELECTED SECRETARY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held this morning, Mr. B. N. Sasmal was elected Secretary in place of Mr. Anil Baran Roy, who declined the offer. The question of the election of the President was post poned till January 16. A provisional Committee of 25 members was formed with Mr. Sen Gupta as President, Mr. K. R. Ray as Secretary, to wait in a deputation in the meantime on Mrs. Das to request her to reconsider her decision and accept the Presidentship of the Provincial Congress Committee.—Free Press.

MINISTRY IN PUNJAB

BATTLE BETWEEN COMMUNAL FORCES

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

It is now understood that His Excellency the Governor has definitely given up the idea of appointing three ministers, one for each of the three communities, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh. The two present ministers, Sirdar Jogendra Singh and Choudry Chottu Ram want to continue in power, while the Muslim opinion in the province still insists on having a Muslim minister as the Muslims are in a majority in the Legislative Council. The Hindus are opposed to the renomination of Choudry Chottu Ram on the ground that he does not represent them and he has allied forces with Mian Sir Fazli Hussain. The reappointment of Sirdar Jogendra Singh seems a certainty and the idea is generally approved, although Hindu opinion is pleading for a change. There is no evidence that H. E. the Governor will propitiate the "extremist" ranks. The constitutional position, visible elsewhere owing to definite alignment of parties, does not obtain in the Punjab, and the Governor is virtually the authority to choose ministers, as strike him best. The absence of an effective majority in any one group accounts for this situation. Feeble attempts are still being continued to get a third and muslim minister appointed. —Free Press.

COMBINATION OF FORCES.

NEW PARTY IN C. P. COUNCIL.

NAGPUR, Dec. 20.

Doctor B. S. Moonje has issued the following statement:—

A meeting convened by Dr. Moonje, on behalf of the members of the Central Provinces Legislative Council elected on the programmes of the Independent Congress Party and Responsive Co-operation Party and also of those members who have been elected independently of any party pledges, was held yesterday afternoon at his house. Eleven members of the Council from the C. P. Hindi, C. P. Marathi, and Berars including Mr. Rao, leader of the Independent Congress Party, of the C. P. Hindi, Mr. Kale, ex-President of the C. P. Council and Messrs. Khaparde, Ramrao Deshmukh, Umeshdutt, Pathak and Kedar attended the meeting. Dr. Moonje presided.

The meeting unanimously decided to form a coalition called the United Nationalist Party to the C. P. Legislative Council of all those members who do not subscribe to the present Swarajist Congress programme of work in the legislatures.

Members of Independent Congress Party and the Responsive Co-operation Party and some Independents have joined the United Nationalist Party bringing the membership to 23, to start with.

It is understood some more Independents will soon join the Party making this United Nationalist Party, the strongest single group, the Swarajists being 13 at the most. Muslims 7, and Non-Brahmin Party men 3.—Free Press.

M. C. C. ON THEIR WAY TO CALCUTTA

NAGPUR, Dec. 20.

The M. C. C. passed this morning via Nagpur to Calcutta. There was a big gathering at the Nagpur Railway Station and Messrs. Gilligan and Tate were garlanded. As the train moved along, three cheers were raised for the M. C. C. which the visitors acknowledged with bows and smiles.—F. P.

In connection with the report published in the "Chronicle" about a watch being presented to Mr. Deodhar by a Parsi gentleman, the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Radio Club informs that it was Mr. Nanji V. Dossa who gave it, and that another wrist watch will be presented by Mr. Nanji V. Dossa and a few Indian members of the Radio Club.

BACK BAY ENQUIRY.

GOVT.'S REPLY TO CORPORATION'S RESOLUTION.

DISCUSSION ON RAILWAY ALARM CHAINS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding.

The chairman at the outset welcomed back Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, who was on leave for 8 months and congratulated Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy on his appointment as the Sheriff of Bombay.

GOVT'S REPLY TO CORPORATION RESOLUTION.

Consideration was then given to a letter to the President from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development, Department regarding Corporation's Resolution recommending the extension of the terms of reference of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee.

It stated:—"It would not be possible for the Committee to investigate the matters covered by the resolution without a radical change of programme, involving a return visit to Bombay and an extension of their enquiry by many weeks; and moreover, the Governor in Council is of opinion that so far there exists no justification for the extension of the enquiry as suggested in the resolution, and that an inquiry of the nature of that being made in the case of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme is *prima facie* not necessary regarding the Housing and Suburban Schemes.

On the motion of Mr. N. M. Dumasia, seconded by Mr. K. F. Nariman, consideration of this matter was postponed until after the publication of the report of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee.

ALARM CHAINS IN RLY. TRAINS.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Mr. J. B. Baman Behram, representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee. With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 6983, dated the 4th October 1926, forwarding to him for necessary action a complaint from Mr. J. G. Nensey about the removal of alarm chains and brakemen from the local trains of the G. I. P. Railway and asking him to report the result of the action taken, he stated that the subject-matter of the complaint was brought up for discussion before the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee on the 11th November last, and the Chairman pointed out that no alarm chains had been taken off the suburban trains as alleged in the complaint. The fact was that certain coaches which had come out from England, were, through oversight, not equipped with alarm chains, but that all these coaches would, in time, as they went into the shops, be equipped. As regards brakemen he (chairman) stated that they were originally put on trains for the purpose of train working and not for attendance on passengers, as the complainant would appear to suppose. The Railway had found that in effecting economics, the brakemen could be done away with, as there was not sufficient work for them, and were not prepared to reintroduce them."

Mr A. T. Janai moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman added a rider that the railway company be requested to take immediate steps to instal alarm chains.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said Mr. Boman Behram represented the Corporation in Railway Advisory Committee and not the Railway Advisory Committee in the Corporation. If the railway company wished, they could instal chains in four days.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia then moved that the Commissioner be requested to report in consultation with the Health Officer what measures should be adopted to effectively check the spread of the tuberculosis and to start a sanatorium or sanatoria in Bombay or outside in the Presidency for the treatment of tuberculosis on the lines of the United Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Mudnapalle (Madras) or other similar institutions.

Mr. S. E. R. Heerjeebehdin opposed the resolution and quoted the opinion of the "British Medical Journal" and "Lancet" that the sanatoria had not been able to fulfil the object for which they were established. He thought Sphalinger treatment had proved more successful than sanatoria.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala said the Sphalinger treatment was not universally accepted so far and he advised the house not to take a leap in the dark by adopting it.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the Medical Rlief Committee for report.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

HOME SECRETARY AND CHIEF CONSTABLE.

WHO IS WHO IN ADMINISTRATION.

GROSS ABUSE OF EMERGENCY REGULATION

JUSTICE SUBORDINATE TO PARTY INTERESTS.

The so-called Rule of Law in England under the Emergency Regulations now cancelled, is fully exposed by Mr. Saklatwala in the following speech. The indiscriminate use of discretionary powers and the police Raj during the Coal war are vividly portrayed.

Concluding, the Communist member for Battersea says "The Union Jack and the British law have to be subordinate to the Tory Party. It is only a lunatic who would believe in law and justice in Great Britain while this sort of thing is being carried on, and yet the Home Secretary says "I am innocent. I am a simpleton."

Mr. Saklatvala: I again wish to draw the attention of the Home Secretary to this fact, that it is not merely our conjecture or our imagination but the actual actions of the chief constables, and the right hon. Gentleman's own admirers, that give positive proof to us that the whole of this policy of banning meetings is used for political aims and objects. I do not wish to enter at length into this matter. I do not ask him to tell us what his inentions are or were. I want him to examine his own conduct in the light of what has occurred. When this queston was debated on a previous occasion, the hon. and galiant Member for Leith (Captain Benn) said the Home Secretary had proclaimed himself as a modern hero who had come to dispel Bolshevism in Great Britain, and actually slogans are going around to this effect: "Jix is the lad, when times are bad to keep the Reds at bay." However humorous that may be it is extremely unfortunate that a responsible Minister like the Home Secretary, with almost judicial duties in his hands, should have permitted himself to be so identified or at any rate take no effective measures to contradict it, thus giving rise to the suspicion that he has a lurking desire to be so identified.

We are in a somewhat unfortunate position. The Home Secretary takes the responsibility at certain times, but at others he relegates his powers to chief constables; it is said to be within their absolute discretion, and he disowns responsibility for what the chief constables may do. When we go to the chief constables, or to local authorities, we are told that they are doing it with the sanction and authority of the Home Secretary. The intention is to convey the idea that for a specific purpose they have obtained this authority, but it is discovered that it is an all-pervading authority, and it means this, that the Home Secretary has told the country that he is not necessary and that the chief constables and police officials throughout the country are quite good enough to run his Department. On the previous occasion, about a week ago, when this question was raised by the hon. Member for Caerphilly (Mr. Morgan Jones), we were answered in the following terms on behalf of the Home Secretary:

"At Question Time yesterday I thought I made it clear to the hon. Member when I told him that the responsibility was given to the chief constable in any district to ban meetings if in his opinion to hold them would be likely to create a breach of the peace. When the Hon. Member suggests that these meetings are banned in order to suppress certain political thought, he is quite wrong. It is only if the chief constable believes that the meetings would lead to a breach of the peace that he has the authority to stop the meetings."—(Official Report, 11th November, 1926; col. 1418, Vol. 199.)

Last Tuesday I put a question on the Order Paper, and I must apologise for not being in my place to ask it. But the answer given to my question was this:

"If the chief constable considered that meetings arranged by the Communist party were likely to give rise to the conditions contemplated by the Regulations, my right hon. Friend is not disposed to disagree with them."—(Official Report, 16th November, 1926; col. 1704, Vol. 199.)

DISOWNING RESPONSIBILITY.

Where do we stand exactly? The duty of the Home Office is to demand explanations for any erratic conduct on the part of chief constables or police officials generally. If I, or any of my Communist colleagues, had had a notorious career in the past, if event after event had happened, and that as a result of my addressing meetings, riots and brawls had taken place, I can understand that it would give a "prima facie" cause for anyone honestly to suspect that whenever I addressed a meeting, it would end in a brawl. But I have addressed a few thousand meetings throughout the country and there never has been in any instance any occasion for anyone to be turned out, such as is often the case at meetings held by friends of the right hon. Gentleman. Nothing of that sort has ever happened, and it is therefore surely wrong for any chief constabe to turn round and say, "I am going to stop this meeting because I fancy so." Then the Home Secretary disowns all responsibility and says it is the action of the chief constable, and if the chief constable so imagines, then he is "not disposed to disagree with him." I think the Home Secretary must take some responsibility for the action of his own friends, his own party, and his party Press. I know how the Press news is made up, how it is wired through from one town to another. But that is not the point. The point is how public opinion is created. The last time I went to Notts, I addressed a meeting of very little importance in itself. In fact, I was only asked to address it because they expected I should be doing nothing on that particular morning. That meeting was banned. But how was it advertised all over the country? The "Daily Mirror" of the 9th November begins with a big heading:

"Communist banned." "Police stop Saklatvala from speaking in Notts." "Welsh meetings prohibited."

The last paragraph is,

"The Chief Constable of Glamorgan has banned meetings arranged to be held by the Communif party at Caerphilly."

Then there was the "Southern Daily Echo" with the heading "Ban on Communists"; the "Cheshire Daily Echo" also with heading "Ban on Communists"; the "Staffordshire Sentinel," "Ban on Communists in Notts"; the "Portsmouth Evening News," "Ban on Communists"; the "Swindon Evening Advertiser," "Ban on Communists"; the "Wolverhampton Express," "Ban on Communists"; the "Bristol Evening News," "No speeches: Communists banned in Notts"; the "Bradford Daily Telegraph," "Ban on Communists"; the "Paisley Express," "Ban on Communists"; and the "Aberdeen Express," "Ban on the Reds."

I put it to the Home Secretary that, under the Emergency Powers Act, his bounden duty is to watch the action of the Press of his own party as well as to watch the Press of the Communist party, and if the Press of his own party is giving a false interpretation to his action, is giving a notorious and unconstitutional character to his action, then the Home Secretary, if he does not contradict that news at once and if he does not take proper measures to stop it in the future, is perhaps acting with a double object, that of denying his responsibility in this House and of taking credit in the country that he is

"the lad
When times are bad
To keep the Reds away."

That is a double-faced policy and we want to put a stop to it. If the Home Secretary says that it is not the intention of the Emergency Powers Act to ban meetings simply because they happen to be organised by political party which has as much right to carry on its propaganda as has the Tory party, then it is his duty to stop the newspapers from giving this false and unconstitutional news.

On a previous occasion in this House I pointed out what happened when the Chief Constable of Glamorgan stopped a meeting which I was to have addressed. It was a procession one afternoon, and it was banned, and when I raised the matter in this House I was a little misunderstood by my colleagues on the Labour benches. That very afternoon when the procession was stopped a very mischief-making paragraph appeared in the Conservative party newspaper in the district—it is called the "Evening News" or "Mail," or something of that sort—a definitely mischief-making and a false paragraph, stating that the Chief Constable had banned these meetings for the satisfaction of local Labour leaders. They knew very well it was not so. However, we might disagree with the local Labour leaders, we soon realised that those leaders viewed with the utmost disgust and contempt the banning of our meetings. Here was definite, political propaganda. The Chief Constable takes action and says he does so with the specific permission of the Home Secretary, and yet that action is used in a very doubtful manner by the local political authorities in order to drive a wedge between the Labour ranks—between the Communist section and the official section. I drew the attention of the Home Secretary then to that matter, and I said that it was impossible for him to exercise his rights and functions and to carry out his duties—sometimes in a responsible manner and sometimes in an irresponsible manner—if he has given general powers to a chief constable. That does not make him any the less responsible for any wrong caused by a chief constable. If the Home Secretary takes up the general attitude that he is not even disposed to disagree with a chief constable, he should resign his position and save the country £5,000 and let the chief constables run the country, for he is not required.

PURPOSE OF REGULATION.

Then we have pointed out on previous occasions that the very purpose for which the Regulation was sanctioned by this House is frustrated by the manner in which the Home Secretary is exercising his power or is permitting the chief constable to exercise it. We have been specifically told that the meetings have been banned in order not to throw an undue pressure upon the resources of police and we were staggered as to the undue pressure thrown upon the resources of the police whenever our meetings were banned. Last Monday we saw a sight. I was in a very small court-room where one of the Hon. Members of this House was set upon his trial under the orders of the Chief Constable and the minimum number of police I counted present was 29 constables in uniform. And that is the way in which the Emergency Powers Act is relieving the pressure upon the police. We have read descriptions of the banning of meetings. We read a description in one of the newspapers that about 1,000 police were sent round a whole area as a cordon to stop A. J. Cook from reaching his audience, or to stop his audience from reaching A. J. Cook. If it is the case that the Emergency Powers Regulations were put forward in order that the Chief Constable might put less pressure on the police, then I suggest that far less pressure would be put on the police by allowing the meetings to be held than by banning them, because those of us who have been organising, conducting and addressing meetings for a long time past, have found that we know how to keep the law and how to keep order far better than do the chief constables and the uniformed police.

There is one incident to which I would like to draw the attention of the House as an illustration of how far the law has been stretched. We have a borough council by-election going in Battersea at present. Two of our Conservative friends are retiring and we have to elect members in their place. There have been certain interesting developments and there has been a little excitement in the Labour camp. Sometimes it is pantomimic rather than formidable. It has not given rise to riots or anything of that kind. Last night we held a meeting in one of the committee rooms of Bath House. There were about 60 or 70 persons present. Let Hon. Members note that this was a meeting called specially for the purpose of a borough council by-election. The police had sent their detectives and were watching there. Before I reached that meeting—I was late—police officers twice came up and whispered to the chairman: "Is Saklatvala coming to night?" I am not proud, but I do say that that is a waste of police energy. Such investigations are not made with the object of saving pressure on the police. More than half of the 60 or 70 persons present were women, and yet the police wanted to know, "Is Saklatvala coming?" The whole thing brings law and order into contempt. The Union Jack and the British law have to be subordinate to the Tory party. It is only a lunatic who would believe in law and justice in Great Britain while this sort of thing is being carried on and yet the Home Secretary says: "I am innocent. I am a simpleton. I can only receive my salary, but the orders will be carried out by the chief constables and I will let them carry on." That is not the way to carry on a Minister's job.

SATURDAY'S RACES AT MAHALUXMI

"Chronicle" Photo:
A general view of the Race Course with the 2nd enclosure crowds watching third race.

"Chronicle" Photo:
The finish of the December Plate: Messrs. Langley and Askuran's Defend leading to the winning post.

BOMBAY'S NEW JUDGE.

MR. DAVAR TO BE APPOINTED?

We understand that Mr. J. D. Davar, Bar.-at-Law will be appointed Judge of the Bombay High Court in the vacancy caused by the death of Sir L. A. Shah. It was believed that Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, would again revert to the High Court, in view of his having filled a temporary position as a puisne Judge recently. It is, however, understood that Mr. Davar will be appointed to the bench and an official announcement to that effect will be made shortly.

"Chronicle" Photo:
Defend, winner of the December Plate being led in.

BENGALEE CYCLE TOURISTS.

'Chronicle" Photo:
The four Bengalee Cyclists, who are touring India, are now in Bombay.

RAJPUTANA LETTER

EXIT OF SIR SUKHDEO PRASAD

TRIUMPH OF POPULAR AGITATION.

(From Our Correspondent)
AJMER, Dec. 16.

The fall of Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad announced in a recent Ijlas-Khas notification is a triumph of popular cause in the Jodhpur State. This gentleman combined in himself the functions of the Political, the Judicial and Finance Member of the State Council and had the Mahakmakhas, the Medical, the Police and several other important departments of the administration under him. Aged in years, he retained a robust health and along with it an outstanding personality, an obstinate nature and remarkable traits of Western diplomacy. He rose from a clerkship to the highest position in the State by sheer dint of a powerful intellect and for more than a generation held the destinies of Marwar in his hands.

But, unfortunately for Jodhpur, he was a pronounced reactionary. He used his parts and his authority in stifling popular voice and public liberty. He placed on the Statute book of Marwar the infamous Sedition Act, the Typewriters Act and several other repressive measures. He was responsible for the prosecution of the Marwar Hitkarini Sabha, the one living representative institution of the people, the prosecution of its workers, and their deportation without trial. Bitter was the struggle between these patriots supported by the public on one side and the Pandit armed with authority on the other. But the former inflicted defeat on the latter and the latest is the finishing stroke.

DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIOS.

But this could not be without the help of a responsive ruler. The Maharaja of Jodhpur unthrifty and home-sick as he is, is a kind and benevolent prince with abundant sympathies for his subjects. He has not only pensioned off Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad, but has also, it is reported, asked the Pandit to leave Jodhpur—an order which has since been obeyed. The distribution of the duties entrusted to this official have also been judicious. The Maharaja keeps the Police Department under his own direct control. It was the branch of the administration which was considerably utilized by the outgoing member in charge for his encroachments on public liberty. The Revenue Member who is a member of the "steel frame" receives the Finance Portfolio, the Mahakmakhas and the medical department. The Chief Judge of the State is appointed the Judicial member of the Council. The P. W. D. Member and the Home Member get other minor departments held by Sir Sukhdeo. The Revenue Member comes out best out of the lot. He is, also appointed, temporarily though, the convening member of the Council.

The appeal filed by Mr. Bhanwar lal Saraf in the Chief Court against the conviction on a charge of sedition has not yet been decided. The Maharaja would do well to order the withdrawal of the prosecution and undo the last piece mischief of a reactionary minister.

NEW PRESIDENT OF JAIPUR COUNCIL.

It is understood on good authority that Mr. Reynolds, the President of the Jaipur State Council, will soon leave Jaipur to occupy the position of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. The likely successor is Major Ogilvie, the Resident in Mewar. The change, if it takes place will be for the better as Mr. Reynolds is a stiff-necked man with reactionary tendencies having to his credit the prohibition of the entry of the "Tarun Rajasthan" and its editor into the State limits and the ban on public meetings. Major Ogilvie is on the contrary an officer with faith in a policy of reconciliation

CONVICT'S ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

A case of attempted suicide is reported from the Jaipur Central Jail. A convict belonging to the Mina tribe is said to have recently asked replacement of his worn-out clothing by a new one and the official concerned to have refused the request with a sarcasm. The convict took it to heart and attempted to strangle himself. He was, however, rescued and awaits trial. There seems to be a general complaint about insufficient clothing.

Sakhoon is a feudatory Jagir in the Jaipur State under the Court of Wards management. The widowed mother of the minor Jagirdar had been for long dissatisfied with the arrangements for her son's education and his contemplated marriage. I understand she made several representations to the President of the Council, the Resident and the Agent to the Governor-General praying for the removal of her son to the Mayo College at Ajmer and his present guardian from his post. She objected to the proposal of the matrimonial alliance of her son with the grand daughter of an ex-member of the Regency Council. Her objections, did not weigh with the authorities and the marriage took place last month.

As if to add insult to injury the maintenance allowance of the poor lady has also been stopped.

Verily strange are the ways of the bureaucracy which in Jaipur is endowed with autocratic powers.

A disastrous fire in the market of Lohajung, one of the biggest trading centres in Eastern Bengal, has resulted in the loss of three lakhs of rupees. About hundred sheds and fifty dwelling houses have been completely destroyed.—A. P.

"THE NEW OPENINGS"

PROBLEMS FOR INDIAN YOUTH

CAPT. PETAVEL'S ADDRESS AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

"There is nothing to prevent my countrymen from equipping themselves in the manner you wish." This observation of Sir Dinshaw Wacha was commended by Captain Petavel in the course of a lecture he delivered on "The new openings" under the auspices of the Calcutta University, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Bose, ex-Sheriff presiding.

Captain Petavel said: In delivering a lecture one may be endeavouring to entertain one's audience with something interesting, or, to win them to some cause. But I am doing neither of these things; for I am seeking to place before you some facts that must rouse your indignation. Indians and Britons to-day should be deeply ashamed of their respective countries.

THE WAYS OF AMERICA.

Look at what is being done in America at the present time. There a coolie, an unskilled worker, gets much more pay than a distinguished professor of an University in our country. You will enquire about process. Is it a matter of everything being dear, and no one therefore being really better off? I will put it in terms of "real wages". In America when they send for a maistry to mend, say, a broken shutter he will not come on foot, or in the tramcar, but the sound of his horn will be heard, and he will arrive in his motor—whilst our distinguished professor will often save a tram fare by going for his lectures on foot.

Now gentlemen, I ask you in the name of commonsense if nothing higher, whether we are going to consider that it is decreed by the gods that in your country the majority of people shall not even get enough food for two meals a day, and highly educated men shall starve and on ours that thousands of unemployed shall walk in the streets. I ask you sarcastically because frankly one who like myself is constantly brooding over these facts becomes sacrastic—do we imagine that in America gold dust falls from the skies with the rain, or the subterranean currents are charged with that precious metal or do think the soil has untold fertility, that the climate is anything wonderful?

I have been in America myself, of course it is all right and a fine country but so is India.

Now perhaps you will say that it may be owing to the superior education of the people and to their energy that things are so different. My reply to that will be crushing. First I will answer by quoting the most prominent of American industrialists. Mr. Henry Ford, who points out that the object of modern industries is to arrange things in such a way that every process is "fool proof." Mr. Ford tells us quite rightly that the cripple, the blind man, anybody in fact, can take his place in modern industry.

GIVE UP SLUGGISHNESS.

But I shall tell you something more crushing still. The Swiss gather together on an unpromising bit of land reclaimed by drainge on the lake of Binne, all the riff-raff of their country, whom nobody will employ because they are drunkards, shirkers, idlers and dishonest persons, and by organising them and equiping them properly make them produce for themselves their meals a day living in a way that your pesants would look upon as pest and not only that, but they put a little by so that at the end of their residence in this place they have a little money to make a fresh start in life.

Really gentlemen there must be a limit somewhere to everything, people can sleep through almost anything, they sleep in a bombarded city even, and in the trenches with artillery fire going on, but when the mine explodes under them they wake up—though perhaps to go to the other world. Surely if we have slept through what America has been doing, must not this Swiss example be the mine to roll us over and make us rub our eyes?

Now never mind about economic theories but look at these facts ponder them feel first astonishment, then indignation and finally, determiation that we are not going to remain hundreds of miles behind America and Switzerland in the race in that shameful manner for let us not mince matters it is shameful. The next thing you will be inclined to ask is what you can do to wake people.

Now here again I am not going to give you my suggestions, but facts I am going to tell you what I have done in that direction and call our Chairman, who knows all about it to witness as to what can be done by those who have the will—for the time is now ripe and to use that expressive term, rotten ripe. Several years ago I got up, many people will say like a simpleton, and read a paper to the XIII Indian Industrial Conference, in which I said that India especially has singular facilities to start using this power that produces such wealth in America in such a manner that she might at all events increase her wealth very rapidly and solve her unemployment problem.

DOUBLE DARKNESS TO THE MILLIONS.

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha who is eminent among practical men, wrote a remarkable letter which Calcutta University had reprinted and some copies of which I have brought here for any of my audience who would like to see it, in which he said "I say without hesitation that there is nothing to prevent my countrymen from equipping themselves in the manner you wish". Calcutta University then established a poverty problem study to consider specially how the steps suggested in that paper could be carried out. The University printed over ten thousand pamphlets and three thousand books on the subject and sent them out all over the world and Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and the then Vice-Chancellor declared that there were only encourging comments. Sir Dinshaw Wacha said "What you and few others see as transparent as the midday sun is yet only double darkness to the millions. That darkness must be dispelled and Calcutta University, as befits the highest seat of learning in the land has taken the lead to illumine that darkness and will make the whole horizon a glow with light later on."

To quote another practical man Bengal's captain of industry Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, he expressed his opinion that that the foundation of this department was likely to be recognised some day as the greatest thing that Sir Asuthosh ever did. For decades economists have been pointing out that we have such enormous productive power, that everybody who will work ought to be decently well off. Now we have seen the theory translated into practice so strikingly by America on the one hand and Switzerland on the other in different ways, but both of which are equally remarkable, Calcutta University thought it was time to study the matter and established its poverty problem study. Both the Government and some philanthropic gentlemen have now thought it was time to make some practical suggestions for doing something towards the realisation of those possibilities, that is what I shall tell you about more particularly in the next lecture.—Free Press.

COMPLEXION TROUBLES DUE TO CONSTIPATION

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PROSPECTS OF A MINISTRY IN C. P.

(From a Correspondent.)

"Reforms", in the course of a highly interesting article in the "Hitavada," has tried to show that the Ministers, in the last Council, were guilty of an unconstitutional act, in accepting the Ministry, when they knew, that they did not command a majority in the Council. Before I say anything on this travesty of constitutional usage, let me add that, as one of the Ministers had made it clear in the Council Chamber itself, on the occasion, they had never held out any promise of commanding a majority to Sir Frank Sly, at the time of their acceptance of office. In fact, such a promise would have been simply preposterous on the face of it, when the Swarajists pledged to the wrecking of the Ministry, were in such an over-whelming majority. It would be an insult to the well-known shrewdness of Sir Sly to think that he would have been decoyed by such an untenable promise, if any body had summoned sufficient effrontery to make one.

"Reforms" would never have charged the ex-Ministers with an unconstitutional act in accepting the Ministry, if he had not conveniently forgotton to take into account the circumstances, under which it was accepted. The Ministry was accepted, as even the man in the street knows, after it was refused by the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Council to whom it was first offered, and who had, perforce, to undergo this "ordeal" of self-denial, as, he was, at the time, tied to the apron-strings of the late Mr. Das. It was only after the death of that sturdy son of Bengal, whom the blandishments of office had always left cold, that Dr. Munje could disentangle himself from the meshes of Swarajism to reach the steps of the Government House to court the Dame of Office. That she proved too austere to yield to his portly advances is, now, a matter of history, which has not yet found its place in the limbo of oblivion. The Government must be carried on, and if the ex-Ministers offered to form the Ministry, in the face of the refusal of the majority party to do so, because it wanted to wreck the constitution, they acted in a manner to which no constitutional lawyer can take exception. If they had formed the Ministry, when the majority Party was prepared to accept office, they would have been guilty of a wanton breach of the commonest canon of Constitutional law.

LONDON LETTER

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

THE CRISIS POSTPONED

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The British Empire in spite of its brave show on the map, is already a declining and disintegrating social unit. Great Britain is losing her economic, financial and political hegemony over the countries which formally are, and will be for some time yet, parts of the British Empire. The Imperial Conference, which has now finished its labours, registers a further stage in this post-war centrifugal tendency in inter-imperial relations. In 1917, under the stress of the war, the Dominions extorted for themselves at the Imperial Conference the declaration of "independent nationhood". In 1919, they demonstrated their position to the world by securing independent delegations at the Versailles Conference.

A NEW FACTOR.

In 1922 with the Chanak crisis, when Mr. Lloyd George sent in vain his cable of the Empire in danger in order to secure support for the British hold on Constantinople against the Turks, it was revealed in a flash that the Dominions were no longer prepared to follow unquestioned the Empire lead in war and peace. From that point Whitehall has been in a state of nerves. The whole question of Imperial relations has become one of extreme delicacy and sensitiveness. The Imperial Conference of 1923 wisely concentrated on the economic questions and diplomatically left the political problem to lie concealed under the formula of "continuous consultation." In 1923, however, something further happened, of a far more serious nature. Canada made an independent Commercial treaty with the United States. The protests of the British Ambassador were brusquely pushed aside. Next year Canada sent an independent diplomatic representative to Washington. A new factor had thus begun to appear in the old complex of the British Empire.

THE DOMINIONS' DEMAND.

At this year's imperial conference, three important Dominion delegations fully supported by public opinion at home, came determined to raise the constitutional questions of autonomy and international status. South Africa sent General Hertzog who had fought against the British in the Boer war and had recently defeated the imperialist South African party of General Smuts at the last election. Ever since he came to power, General Hertzhog has repeatedly put forward the separatist programme of Boer nationalism. The agitation for a South African flag was the acute manifestation of the separatist sentiment, General Hertzog, when he came here, took the first opportunity to state his case without mincing his words. He demanded "(1) In principle, unrestricted freedom of action to each individual member of the commonwealth; (2) In practice consultation with a view to co-operative action wherever possible." The Canadian representative, Mr. Mackenzie King, had come in no friendlier mood. He, too, had won the elections in his country with a clear nationalist programme. And his people had supported him in his challenge to the authority of the British Governor-General. He had defeated his opponents who were backed by the Governor-General because of their imperial orientation. The Conservative party in Canada behind which stand the financial interests closely connected with London banks was vanquished at the polls. Mr. Mackenzie King had come to power with the following programme (1) Canada is de facto independent but de jure still subordinated to the sixty years old British North American Act passed by the British Parliament. This state of affairs must be altered. (2) Canadian parliament should have the same sovereign right to manage domestic and foreign affairs as the British parliament (3) Canada should not be reduced to the status of a colony by the interference of the British Governor-General. Like Canada, Ireland, too, had sent her own representative to Washington. Her delegate to this conference came with the intention of raising the question of war. He held that the Dominions should not be considered to be technically or legally in a state of war simply by virtue of the fact that Britain was at war. Ireland had also just put forward a separate candidate for a seat on the League Council. And above all, none of the Dominions had ratified the Locarno treaties—the key-point of British post-war diplomacy.

A POLITICAL CRISIS.

This year's imperial conference had thus to face a political crisis inside the Empire which had been maturing since 1923. Inter-imperial relations having reached such an acute stage, a determined attempt was made to find a modus vivendi. In the present critical period of its economic existence, British imperialism had not the courage to stubbornly oppose the points of view of the dominions or insist on London's hegemony over foreign affairs. Discretion was considered the best way out of the crisis. And hence we get this clever diplomatic document—the report of the Inter-Imperial Committee of this conference. The official summary of proceedings is able to show a presentable "united front" on the political side. "Every self-governing member of the Empire is now the master of its destiny. In fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no compulsion." The Dominions within the Empire are no longer under any legislative or administrative control from Britain, but may each and all rejoice in claiming George V. as their very own sovereign and "his direct representative the Governor-General remains in each country to receive bouquets on Empire day" ("Sunday Work-er"). On the other hand, though the Dominions "approve" of the Locarno policy, they do not commit themselves to the treaties involved or renounce any future claims to seats on the League Council. On one question there is perfect unanimity. All the Dominions have joined Great Britain in her protest to the League Mandate Commission against the high-handed manner in which that Commission has presumed to make serious investigations into the way the mandates are being run and the Natives exploited. The Australian rule of New Guina and the South African shootings of Hottentots might be misinterpreted by prejudiced persons who had escaped to tell the tale in Geneva. One way in which Britain proposes to retain the allegiance of the Dominions is by helping to secure for them subsidiary mandates. Let it be remembered in this connection that Britain holds under her direct control an empire within an Empire—namely, the Crown Colonies which together are larger than the entire African empire of France. India, of course, is exempted from the declaration of inter-imperial equality and continues to occupy an anomalous position in the Empire. But the most significant feature of the report is that it includes no economic conclusion of any importance. The Tory scheme by which an attempt is to be made to turn the empire into a self-contained economic unit, secure behind tariff-walls, exploiting the vast resources of labour and raw materials in the slave colonies and exporting the products to Europe and America is not going to be an easy one to put into operation. Imperial preference might be in the interst of the Home-country but do the dominions stand to profit by it? That is the crux of the problem but more of it in my next. If this conference has accomplished anything, it has achieved temporary patch-work and has at best postponed the crisis that is overtaking the empire.

"THE MUSLIM OUTLOOK."

WHY MR. UPSON RESIGNED?

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

Resignation of Mr. Upson the editor of "Muslim Outlook" over article on "Parties in the Punjab Council, has brought forth further revelations. It is stated that a large section of the Mahomedan members of the newly elected Punjab Council are in favour of a third Muslim Minister being appointed and they have approached Sir Mahomed Iqbal to accept the ministry if it is offered to him and from an Independent National Party consisting of members of all communities, who will espouse the cause of all classes of the province. This move on the part of some Mahomedan members has created a sharp division in the Muslim Party in the Council and it is stated that the rural members who formed the National Unionist Party in the last council and who worked under the leadership of Sir Fazli Hussain are straining every nerve not to allow any urban Muslim Member to be a minister. Mr. Upson it is further stated was in entire agreement with the policy and programme of the new Muslim party and promised to support Sir Mahomed Iqbal in his paper. This action of Mr. Upson, the proprietor of the "Outlook" did not approve and therefore the former resigned his editorship and joined the "Observer" in which it is believed he will carry on a campaign against the national unionist Party of the old council.—A. P.

EPIDEMIC IN INDIA.

CHOLERA SPREADING IN BENGAL.

DELHI, Dec. 19.

During the week ended December 4th, deaths from cholera were reported as follows:—In Calcutta 31, Bombay, Madras and Karachi nil, Rangoon 2, from plague, Calcutta nil, Bombay one, Madras and Karachi nil, Rangoon one; from influenza, Calcutta 9, Bombay 3, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon nil: from smallpox, Calcutta twenty-four, Bombay 2, Madras one, Karachi and Rangoon nil.

The following were the figures of small-pox cases.—Calcutta 45, Bombay 2, Madras 3, Karachi nil, Rangoon 1.

The following are particulars regarding places freshly infected with the diseases named:—With cholera, Buldana: with plague, Ahmednagar, Ghyu, Pyapon, Insein, Sagaing, the Southern Shan States, Muzaffarnagar, Budaun, Fyzabad: with smallpox, Puri, Katna, Katha, Raipur, Shahjahanpur, Bhopal, Baghelkhand: with influenza, Sylhet.

Cholera was spreading in Bankura, Howrah, Dacca, Noakhali, Akyab; Drug; Plague in Nagpur, Betul; Baghelkhand: smallpox in Surat, Larkana, Bankura, Nagpur; Bhandara, Chanda, Sangor, Jubbulpore Damoh, Narsinghpur, Buldana: influenza in Indore, and the Southern States Agency.—A. P.

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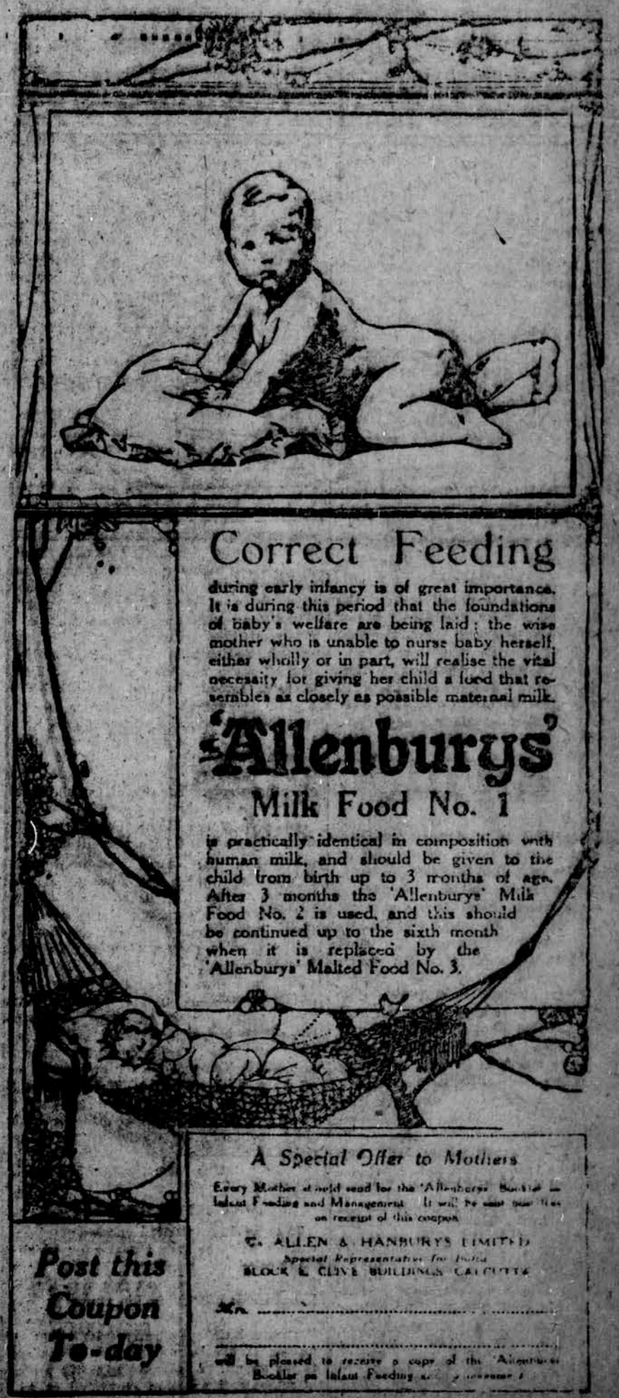
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MOPLAH WOMEN TO ANDAMANS.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

FARCE OF VOLUNTARY COLONISATION.

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

A lengthy resolution of protest viewing with indignation and horror the Government of India's attempts to transport innocent Moplah women and children to the Andamans under the pretext of the voluntary colonisation scheme was carried at a crowded meeting held to-night in Gokhale Hall. Spirited speeches were made pointing out the unsuitable climatic and insanitary conditions in the islands and much stress was laid on the shocking moral conditions obtaining there. The speakers condemned the depopulation of Malabar to rear up a devitalised and demoralised community for the benefit of the European planter. Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, who was expected to speak did not attend the meeting owing to a slight throat trouble.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD DRAINAGE & WATER WORKS SCHEME.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

An important special general meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality was held last evening, Mr. Vallabhai Patel presiding, to meet Mr. A. P. Maddocks, Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay, who had been invited to inspect the loan works (drainage and water works projects) carried on an extensive scale by the present board. There was a fairly large attendance both of the members and the general public. Mr Tyebji, the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, was also present.

The President in welcoming both of them on behalf of the Board said that Mr. Maddocks was connected with the works from their very inception. He had carefully scrutinised the whole project before giving his technical approval and all the suggestions made by him had been incorporated by the Municipal Engineer before the sanction of Government was accorded to the scheme. On his previous visit he had been good enough inspect these works during the course of their execution and had throughout rendered willing and valuable assistance. But all his previous visits being unofficial, Mr. Patel said he thought it desirable to have an official and thorough inspection of works as the period of the present board was about to expire. Mr. Patel then gave a short resume of the works. In the drainage work considerable progress had been made at the head works at Jamalpur The programme which was distributed over a period of seven years was revised by the present board and it was delided to put in maximum efforts with a view to push on the works to completion during the life of the board as far as possible, and it was redistributed over a period of three years. Sanction for raising two instalments of a loan of 6 lacs and 50 thousand each was obtained from the Government of India and of this 13 lacs were raised last year. Interest on loans had also been reduced from 6½ per cent. to 5 per cent. for which the sanction of the Government of Bombay was obtained Rs. 10 lacs had already been spent on the water works project and an equal amount on drainage scheme.

Mr. Maddocks who on rising was cheered said that he had on more than one occasion, and particularly during the last two days carefully inspected all the works and was thoroughly satisfied that they were carried on quite carefully and on very sound lines. These works were indeed of very great value to the city of Ahmedabad, and he congratulated the present board for the speedy and efficient execution of these works. He said that before the works were sanctioned he had carefully scrutinised the plans and estimates and rates in his office. He found the project a sound one, rates quite reasonable and he could confidently say that the policy so far pursued was a sound one, that they had made a sound job of it, and that the Municipal Engineer had carried out the work quite carefully and satisfactorily. After once more expressing his satisfaction he said he would be glad to answer any question that any member might like to ask.

Some members of the opposition group, thereupon, put some questions to Mr. Maddocks all of which were satisfactorily answered. After the questioning was over, the President wound up the proceeding with a neat little speech. He said he was glad that those who had any doubts about the scheme were now satisfied.

The Rt. Hon. Earl and Countess of Winterton will arrive at Calcutta on the morning of the 27th instant, and will stay in Calcutta [illegible]

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS

PAIGAH ESTATES COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 15.

H. E. Maharaja Sir Kishan Prasad Bahadur is staying for the last week in his Jagir at Alwal for the celebration of a big Jatra there. In consequence of having very busy time hanging on his hand he has not yet been able to devote his attention to the introduction of any reforms. To-morrow, on Thursday he will be at home to H. E. H. the Nizam and on Friday the State Nobles and officials and Secunderabad Europeans, numbering over 300.

The personnel of the Commission appointed by H. E. H. the Nizam to enquire into matters relating to the three Paigah estates, preliminary to their restoration to their respective holders, has been announced. It consists of the following gentlemen :—

1. Hon. Mr. Justice H. D. C. Reilly, Acting Judge of the Madras High Court.
2. Asuf Nawazwant Raja Murli Dhar, Minister, Sarf-ai-Khas (Crown Lands).
3. Nawab Sadar Yar Jang, Maulvi Habibur Rahman Khan Sherwani, Minister, Religious Affairs.

The ownership of the Paigah estates is not under dispute; the Commission will deal with the points below :—(1) to enquire into and report on the individual claims of the relatives of the Paigah holders; (2) to fix finally the amount of expenditure to be incurred individually by the three Paigas towards the maintenance of the Statt forces. It would be interesting to know that originally the founder of the Asufia dynasty established these three Paigas each to be owned by his nearest relations and their descendants with the sole object of maintaining with a large part of their income an army for the defence of the country. But in course of time this relation had to be discontinued and the State maintained an independent army under their own supervision and training. However the question of costs to be met by each Paigah was some time ago taken up but it escaped complete settlement. Hence the present commission.

Justice Reilly has already arrived in Hyderabad but his commission will commence its sittings from January 1, 1927 possibly. Mr. Reilly may be retained in the State service after the work of the commission is over. Inclusion of Asuf Sawazwant (who is too old to work in the Commission is believed to be indicative of his retirment from the post of Minister Sarf-ai-Khat and Nawab Kadir Nawab Jang Bahadur stands a very strong chance of succeeding him. This noble is a good administrator and a recognized authority on revenue. He is reported to have taken a very important part in the framing of existing Revenue Regulations. With his appointment to the post the need of reform in the Sarf-ai-Khas will be thoroughly met.

Mr. P. C. Crawford who recently succeeded Nawab Mohamed Nawaz Jang as Director General of State Police, will, after putting in full service, retire on the 1st of next January and will be replaced by Mr. Armstrong, retired. Dy. Commissioner of Calcutta Police. It is said that H. E. H. the Nizam will be pleased to reappoint Mr. Crawford, Director of State Guest Establishment.

According to yesterday's firman Raja Indar Karan, Commissioner of Customs and Nawab Latif Yar Jang, Commissioner of Excise department, will be relived on the 1st of January 1927 by Mr. Rustomjee, C.I.E., retired Commissioner, Central Provinces, and Maulvi Mohamed Taqi, the present Assistant Excise Commissioner, respectively. Mr. Rustomjee is the son of the Veteran Nawab Sir Faridun Mulk Bahadur, retired President of the State Council, Hyderabad.

MR. PICKTHALL CONFIRMED.

Nawab Samad Yar Jang, Secretary Commerce and Industry is also rumoured to be removed and replaced by an European but his services will be utilized in some other way in the State.

H. E. H. the Nizam has been pleased to confirm Mr. Mohomed Marmaduke Pickthall in his post of the Principal, Chadar Ghat High School, Hyderabad City. on a sum of Rs. 1,200 per month Osmania Sikka.

BACKWARD CLASS EDUCATION IN SIROHI STATE

(From a Correspondent.)

His Highness the Maharajadhiraj Maharao Sahib is very keen in imparting education to his subjects. With this view he has decided to open five schools to impart education to the Bhils and Girassias of his territory. The Chief Minister lately paid visits to the neighbouring villages and opened Several primary schools.

The Bhils and Girassias on the advent of the Chief Minister assembled in numbers and were much rejoiced at the opening of the Schools. They solemnly promised to send their boys regularly to the Schools for learning.

It may be remembered that these very Bhims and Girassias had attained a turbulent attitude against the State three years before. But now that they are settled and look to their cultivation, the State has begun to educate them with hopes that they will prove good agriculturists.

The town of Abu Road had a school opened in January 1922 with a grant of Rs. 1,800 per year from the State for its maintenance. The school having made a good progress, the grant has been increased to Rs. 3,600 per year. The announcement was made by the Chief Minister, who was [illegible]

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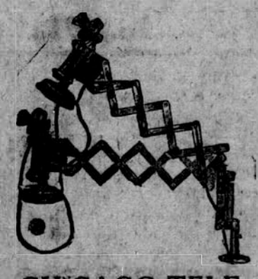

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